

# THE TIMES

THURSDAY AUGUST 29 1985

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**THE TIMES**  
1785-1985  
**Tomorrow**

**Horror-mimed questions**  
Slick and smooth—  
how Alan  
Whicker works  
Chess crunch  
Moscow high noon  
with Karpov  
and Kasparov  
**Death in LA**  
The mass murders  
that have  
stopped a city  
**Testing time**  
Will England's  
cricket hopes  
turn to ashes?

## Portfolio

Yesterday's Times Portfolio  
competition prize was won by  
Mrs Anne Holland of Harrow,  
Middlesex. Portfolio list, page  
14. How to play, Information  
Service, back page.

## Teachers in national strike ballot

The National Union of Teachers is to open the new school term next week with the first national ballot of its 235,000 members on strike action. Exemptions for schools in most local authorities are likely to end.

## Street parking insurance ban

One of Britain's largest insurance companies is refusing to give comprehensive cover on cars parked overnight on streets in areas of London, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow, except in exceptional circumstances.

## Israeli sweep

Israeli troops raided Shuh Mushir villages in southern Lebanon and captured 100 prisoners of war, including 113 Arabs, before 113 Arabs were released from Adit prison.

## Jobless trend

Warwick University's Institute for Employment Research predicts that unemployment will fall slightly over the next two years before continuing to rise.

## Basque worries

The Basque Chief Minister, Señor José Antonio Ardanza, said Spain's entry into the EEC will cause more unemployment and lead to radical exploitation of social tensions.

## GLC road fears

Government plans to spend up to £1,500 million on trunk roads in London have been condemned by the GLC as likely to bring "motorway blight".

## Flick trial

Two former West German economics ministers will appear in court today charged with accepting bribes from the Flick company in return for favours.

## Cram off track

Steve Cram's hamstring injury has put an end to his track season, though he still hopes to compete in a street race in London next month.

## Wrong image

High-calibre candidates are ignoring jobs in British industry because of its bad image, says a political buffer for the BBC.

## Leader page 11

Letters: On agriculture, from Prof. D. Harvey, NW Passage, from Mr Jack Davis  
Leading articles: British Rail; Brazilian economy; Air safety; Features, pages 8-10  
A political buffer for the BBC; Botha and the generals; India's new family planning drive; a profile of David Gower Books, page 9  
James Fenton on Lord Kitchener, John Selwyn Gummer on Cardinal Manning, Basil Boothroyd on clichés  
Major-General Patrick Willsey-Wilsey, Sir Edward Paris

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## Union to seek talks on men dismissed over driver-only trains

# Bitter defeat for NUR as guards vote against strike

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

British Rail was confident last night that a rapid and wholesale introduction of efficiency measures throughout the network after a surprise vote against strike action by 11,500 guards over the principle of driver-only trains.

In a humiliating result for union leaders, the guards voted by 4,815 to 4,600 against industrial action in the first such ballot conducted by the National Union of Railwaymen.

The result will be seen as a sign that the 1984 Trade Union Act under which the poll was conducted, may act as a break on large-scale confrontations with nationalized industries. The Government will derive much satisfaction from the outcome and will argue that the experience of the miners will have strongly influenced the guards' decision.

Mr John Palette, BR's managing director of personnel, said he was pleased with the result, looked forward to co-operating with the NUR and other unions and hoped that they would now begin to "realize that it is 1985".

The NUR executive decided to call a special general meeting to reassess its outright embargo on talks with management over driver-only operations. The conference is likely to take place after next week's congress.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, the union's general secretary is also to seek an early meeting with the British Rail Board to pursue reinstatement of the 250 guards who have been dismissed for refusing to co-operate with the new system.

Officials were saying that it was a vindication of the hard-line management strategy of Sir Bob Ried, chairman of BR, who was trying to wipe out a 250-guard loss.

Mr Palette said that the 250 guards dismissed for refusing to co-operate over one-man trains during the past six weeks would "stay sacked for the moment".

Later last night Mr Knapp and his 26-strong executive were meeting to lick their wounds and resolve the dilemma. Despite the "no" vote in the poll, the union's conference has mandated the leadership to discuss one-man operation with management.

If union and management do not arrive at an agreement over the dismissed men, the network could still face sporadic unofficial action which could cripple services.

Announcing the result, Mr Knapp claimed that the guards had voted in an atmosphere of intimidation. They had to cope with threats during working hours and against a background of up to four million unemployed.

The NUR leadership could derive little satisfaction, however, from the 52 per cent to 48 per cent vote against their advice to take action.



Mr Knapp yesterday announcing the guards' vote against strike action (Photograph: John Voos)

## Kohl sacks intelligence chief in spy scandal

From Our Correspondent Bonn

Another East German spy was uncovered in West Germany yesterday as two more suspects were retained in Switzerland and an East German couple were arrested in London.

The Swiss arrest of an unidentified German couple at their home in the canton of Lucerne last Sunday came after a tip-off from West German counter-intelligence.

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## Cape blacks die as police halt Mandela march

From Gerald Shaw, Cape Town

Four South African blacks were killed and 11 injured in fierce clashes outside Cape Town yesterday. Police and military mounted a massive security operation to prevent a protest march of churchmen, nuns and students to Pollsmoor Prison to call for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, who has been in jail since the 1960s.

There were running clashes between police and groups of demonstrators attempting to assemble for the march, which was declared illegal.

The clamp-down on the march triggered off a major riot in Guguletu, the principal black township. Newsmen were excluded by police and some were arrested, but journalists flying over the township in a light aircraft reported that a beer hall and several cars were on fire.

Terrified Guguletu residents told of being caught in the cross-fire in repeated clashes between gangs of stone-throwing black youths and police, who opened fire with rubber bullets and shotguns using birdshot ammunition. Palls of smoke and tear gas enveloped the township and barricades of burning tyres barred road.

Police said four blacks had died and that 11 were injured. Seven policemen were also hurt.

Among those detained by police yesterday were a leading Cape churchman the Rev Abel Hendricks of the Methodist Church, Dr Richard Stevens, a lecturer at the University of the Western Cape, and Dr Charles Villa-Vicencio, a lecturer in the department of religious studies at the University of Cape Town.

The detention on Tuesday of Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and the leading anti-apartheid activist in the Cape, foreshadowed yesterday's crackdown which, by mid-afternoon, seemed to have effectively frustrated Dr Boesak's plans to assemble 25,000 marchers in a sports stadium in the coloured housing estate of Athlone.

Police in armoured vehicles, supported by troops of the South African Defence Force in

## Blacks to strike at seven mines

Johannesburg

A strike threat in South Africa's gold and coal mines was averted last night when the Black National Union of Mineworkers accepted an improved pay offer from the Anglo-American Corporation, the country's leading mining company (Ray Kennedy writes).

The union threatened to strike at 29 mines, where it is recognized, but said it would strike only at five gold mines and two collieries owned by Gencor, Goldfields of South Africa and Anglovaal.

## Banks and business in chaos after share freeze

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

South Africa's business and banking community was thrown into confusion, announced after the Government's decision, announced without any consultation, to suspend dealings on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and halt foreign exchange dealings till Monday.

The announcement on Tuesday by Mr Barend du Plessis, Minister of Finance, came within hours of a statement by the government of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, that any tightening of monetary

policy could do nothing towards solving the country's economic difficulties-based.

Yesterday the only justification for the crisis which the business community could see was that the Government was setting up a big gold swap to bolster foreign reserves.

As the rand plunged to a record low of 34.80 cents against the dollar on Tuesday, rumours swept the market that the Reserve Bank was running out of dollars with which to bail out the currency.

Continued on back page, col 3

## Why Does Your English Let You Down?



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## The mirror that needs no glass

Two Scottish scientists have devised a new, cheap and reliable way of making telescopes: mirrors which will revolutionize astronomy; and it overcomes the biggest difficulty of translating President Reagan's Star Wars vision into reality - the problem of placing scores of large, steerable, high-quality mirrors in space to bounce laser beams from one side of the earth to the other.

layer of very thin plastic, formed into a paraboloid. It dispenses with the mass of glass which in a traditional instrument is there to provide a smooth support for the thin film of silver or aluminium which usually reflects an image.

## Botham warned over his future conduct

Ian Botham, the England cricketer, was warned by the Test and County Cricket Board's disciplinary committee yesterday as to his future conduct following his reactions to umpiring decisions 'which went against him in the third Test match at Trent bridge.'

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## Insurance group rejects comprehensive cover on inner-city vehicles

By Tony Samstag

One of Britain's largest insurance companies has been quietly turning away comprehensive motor insurance business from many inner-city customers for more than five years because of increasing claims for theft and damage, it was learned yesterday.

The Royal Insurance group will not cover cars parked in the street overnight except in exceptional circumstances, such as a relatively secure cul-de-sac, a spokesman confirmed. Third-party cover only is available in such cases.

The ruling emerged after the group issued a new ratings guide for agents in which previous instructions to refer especially risky policies to headquarters were replaced by the flat assertion: "Can't give cover."

Four cities are subject to the ban - almost all of central London, including such residential areas as Mayfair, and parts of Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester.

Royal Insurance was anxious to emphasize yesterday that the ban was not inflexible. Branch managers were willing to dis-

cuss individual cases and it was always possible that extra risks might be underwritten.

The British Insurance Association confirmed that the Royal Insurance ban is so far unique in the industry. However, many companies offer discounts for garaged parking. The association estimates that no more than 15 per cent of all motor insurance claims are for theft, with most arising through accidents.

Motor insurance premiums in all categories totalled more than £2,000 million last year. In the past five years, the frequency of claims on comprehensive policies had changed from one policyholder in seven to just over one in six.

The Royal Automobile Club thought Royal's guidelines "a bit too restrictive" but Mr Trevor Morell, motor planning manager for Sun Alliance, said: "We can certainly understand Royal's position. The number of thefts at night have been increasing and it is a very real problem."

"We have no plans like this at the moment but we have got the situation under review and

something is going to have to be done about it. The trouble with a plan like Royal's is that it is not completely foolproof - it does not cater for the person who keeps the car in the garage all night but takes it to the theatre and has it stolen from there."

Royal's "no-go areas" are thought to represent only 1 to 2 per cent of the total motor insurance market, "a handful of people", according to the group's spokesman. "The market has been looking closely at the risks of parking overnight for a long time," he said.

The high-risk areas likely to be refused comprehensive cover for ungaraged overnight parking are as follows.

London: SW1-12, 16-18; W1-14; NW1-6, 8-11; E1-3; SE1, 2, 4, 5, 13-18 and 22-24; WC1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11-15; 20-23, 31-34, 40-46, 51-53, 73.

Liverpool: 1-11, 28, 32, 33, 69.

Manchester: 1-21, 32, 35, 60. In the inner London area, 33,259 cars were stolen last year, compared to more than 29,300 in 1983, according to Scotland Yard's records.



## Sheikh angry after wives' shop theft

A wealthy Saudi Arabian sheikh was "furious" at the news that his two wives and two teenage daughters had been arrested for stealing a Marlborough Street magistrates' court was told yesterday.

The women were in London for sightseeing and shopping trips while staying with the entourage of Sheikh Hamdallah, a businessman, in a penthouse suite at the Hilton Hotel, Park Lane, London.

They were arrested on the eve of their departure after a shoplifting expedition during which they took £1,024 worth of underwear and other clothes from an Oxford Street store.

"He was furious," Mr Richard St Clair-Gainer, for the defence said. "He couldn't believe that his two wives had gone out and done this. He was extremely angry."

Four of the women were fined a total of £1,950 plus £250 costs, after separate hearings.

Terez Ismail, aged 49, one of the wives who was born in Jordan, admitted stealing £513

worth of goods from Marks & Spencer. She was fined £750 with the option of 35 days' imprisonment.

The other wife, Nazima Kandel, aged 28, born in Egypt, was fined £500 or a month's imprisonment. She admitted stealing 18 garments worth £204.

Mrs Ismail's daughter, Rezaida Mahammed, aged 17, a student, was conditionally discharged for a year on payment of £50 costs. She stole clothes worth £49.

Sahay Saleh, aged 47, the wives' lady in waiting, who was born in Egypt, admitted stealing clothes worth £203 from Marks & Spencer and three pairs of briefs worth £4.50 from Littlewoods. She was fined £500 with the option of a month's imprisonment. The prosecution offered no evidence against another daughter of Mrs Ismail, Nesma, aged 19.

Mr James Bullen, for the prosecution, said that she might not have been aware that her mother was stealing when she held a bag open for her.

## Policeman who shot boy named

The policeman who shot and killed John Shorthouse, aged five, during a riot on his parents' home was named yesterday as PC Brian Chester.

West Midlands Police confirmed that PC Chester, a father of three, was the officer responsible for the shooting at the Birmingham malpractice in King's Norton last Saturday morning.

PC Chester, aged 36, who lives in Coventry, was while suspended from duty, while awaiting the outcome of an inquiry into the incident.

Police said earlier that the officer's revolver was fired accidentally while he was searching a bedroom, and that he did not realize the boy was hidden beneath bedclothes.

John Shorthouse, the dead child's father, was remanded in custody with two other men, for a week on Monday by Llanelli magistrates, charged with robbing Mr Norman Aubrey, owner of the Old Moat restaurant, Kidwelly, Dyfed.

## Man lawfully killed his brother, inquest decides

An inquest jury was told yesterday that a man aged 26 killed his brother in self-defence because he was in fear of his own life.

The 11-strong jury at Swindon, in Wiltshire, returned a verdict that Mr Gerald Walsh, aged 34, who died after a metal bar fractured his skull, was "lawfully killed".

Mr Patrick Walsh, a labourer, of Marlowne Avenue, Swindon, said he picked up the two-foot long bar when he heard his brother kicking in the front door. "I knew it was Gerry, and

that he would probably have a knife on him", he said.

"He was a very violent man. I saw a knife in his hand. I thought he was going to kill me. I warned him to put away the knife but he kept coming towards me. I was in fear of my life, so I hit him on the head."

The Director of Public Prosecutions reported that "all the evidence is consistent with a genuine act of self-defence while facing an imminent threat of physical violence from his elder brother armed with a knife".

## Government defends benefits cut on lump-sum payments

The Government has defended plans to consider cutting the payment of lump sums to those on supplementary benefit for furniture, bedding and clothing (Our Parliamentary Staff report).

Mr Raymond Whitney, Under Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday that the budget for those payments had risen five times in four years - from £44 million to £200 million - and any responsible Government must look at that.

The payments are made now to those with less than £500 in savings. The proposals believed to be under consideration by the department would mean that only those with no savings

could receive such help, cutting the budget by up to 55 per cent.

That has angered Labour and Liberal MPs who claimed that it would hit the poorest people such as the homeless, the unemployed, pregnant women and pensioners. They were particularly outraged that it should be done while consultations were going on into reforming the social security system.

Speaking on BBC Radio's *World at One* yesterday, Mr Whitney said he refused to comment on any information or misinformation leaked to Mr Michael Meacher, the Labour Party's social services spokesman, but everyone, except Mr Meacher, agreed that there was an urgent need for reform.

## Councillor 'used stick in attack'

The leader of Haringey Borough Council, in north London, Mr Bernie Grant, attacked a colleague with a walking stick at a political meeting, a court was told yesterday.

Mr Grant, aged 41, who is also the prospective Labour parliamentary candidate for Tottenham, hooked the meeting's secretary, Mr Gulam Mayet, around the neck with his stick, dragging him to the ground, it was alleged.

Mr Mayet, a welfare rights officer and secretary of the Black Trade Union Solidarity Movement, said Mr Grant was angry about a wage delay.

"As I began the meeting he shouted 'If I don't get my pay there is going to be violence,'" he told Inner London Crown Court.

Mr Grant pleaded guilty to common assault, but denied causing actual bodily harm. The trial continues today.

## Homes land adequate report says

By Christopher Warman

Property Correspondent  
There is no shortage of building land in the South-east, the London and South-east Regional and Planning Conference says in a report published yesterday.

The report, based on a study of land supply, contradicts the views of the building industry that green belt land may be needed for building in the next few years because of the shortage of suitable land elsewhere.

According to Serplan, which represents local authorities in the region, the 1985 study shows that there will be enough land in the next five years to build 273,000 homes in the south-east counties around London.

It shows that the stock of land is as high as it was in 1982 even though nearly 150,000 homes have been built in the three intervening years.

## More people are on the move

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent  
Internal migration has picked up from a slump and steadied at a high, according to government statistics based on the movement of doctors' patients.

The biggest change in movement was in Scotland, where the net outflow rose from 4,000 to 10,000 last year. The migration is of people of working age up to 44 and, presumably, their families. There was a net outflow of 2,000 children.

Migration between Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the English regions slumped from 871,000 to 807,000 between 1980 and 1981, but

picked up again to 846,000 in 1983, where it stayed last year.

The big rise, however, was in moves of people aged between 25 and 44 from a net point of 250,000 in 1981 to a new high last year of 279,000, more even than the 1980 figure of 274,000.

The moves included a continuing loss in population from inner cities: Greater Manchester lost 15,000 compared with 12,000 in 1982 and Merseyside 12,000, 3,000 more than in 1982.

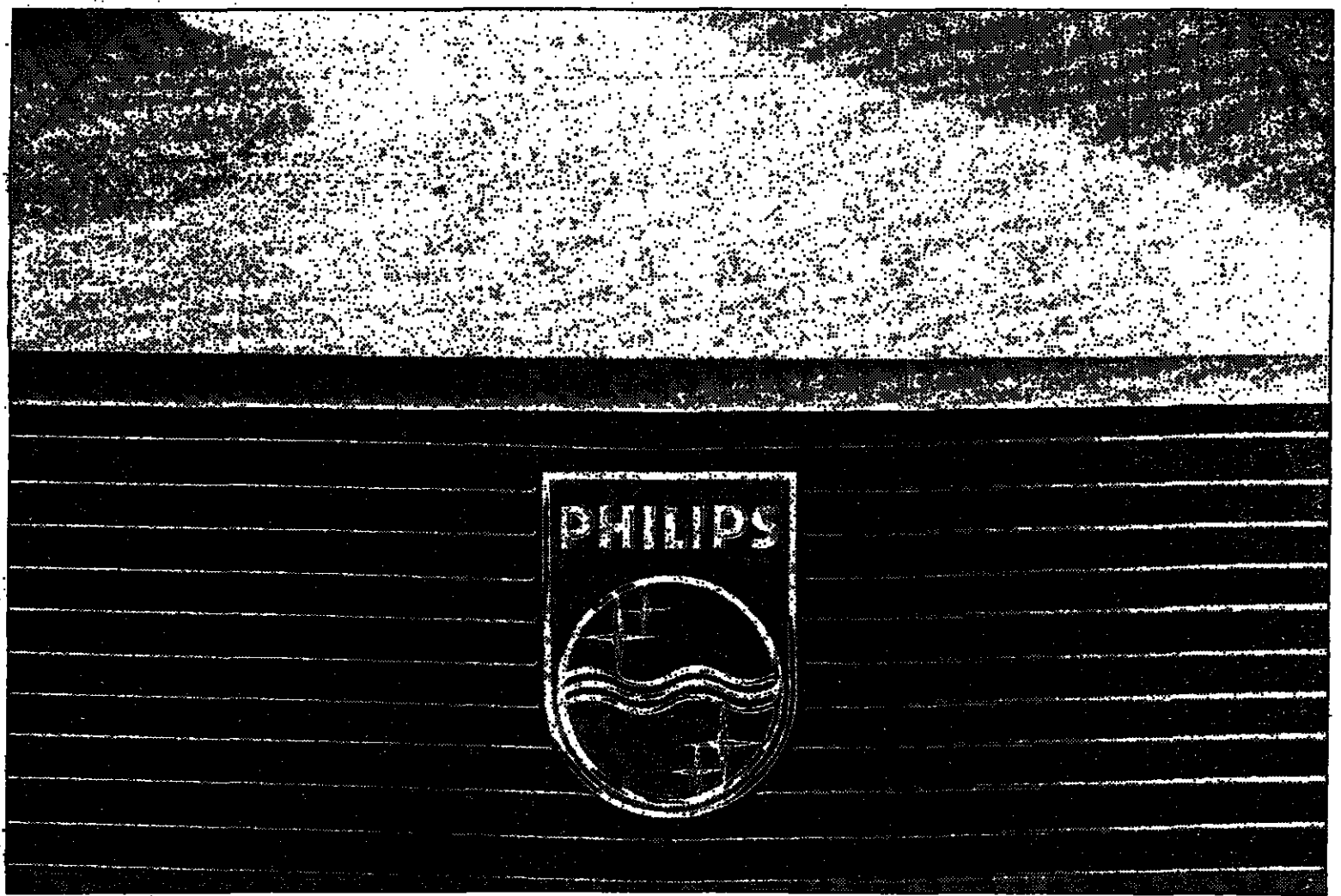
But the net losses from South Yorkshire and the West Midlands metropolitan counties were reduced in 1984. Greater London continued to experience a net gain among those

aged 15 to 24 and a net loss among others.

Greater London suffered a net fall of 34,000, whereas the remainder of the South-east picked up 39,000. The North-west lost 23,000, West Midlands 13,000, Yorkshire and Humberside 5,000. Northern Ireland had a net fall of 3,000.

One of the biggest gainers, with 35,000, was the South-west, traditionally a retirement area. Other places to show a net gain were East Anglia with 13,000, and Wales with 3,000, compared with 1,000 in 1983. Office of Population Censuses and Surveys Monitor MN 85/4, August 27, 1985. Information Branch, OPCS, Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2G 6JP.

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## 150 years of concern

*Mining Journal*, the world's oldest industrial newspaper to have remained in continuous production, celebrates its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary today. It first appeared in the 1830s when Britain was at the forefront of the industrial revolution and the leading producer of copper, tin, lead, iron and coal.

Although Britain's position has declined in an international context, the journal has remained essential reading for mining managers in 132 countries. The largest circulation is in the United States.

Formed at a time when women and children risked their lives in Britain's coal mines, *Mining Journal* under the leadership of its founder, Mr Henry English, became a campaigning force for new safety legislation.

The tradition of concern for welfare as well as commercial and technical matters was maintained during the recent coal strike, when editorial comment criticized the National Coal Board for failing to take into account the social costs of pit closures.



Herr Schulze yesterday (Photograph: The Standard).



## GLC fears chaos over £1,500m plan for London trunk roads

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Government is planning to spend up to £1,500 million on trunk roads in London, according to a report by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The figure was seized upon by the Greater London Council which claimed yesterday that a new era of motorway blight would be created in the 1990s.

The Department of Transport has consistently refused to give any figures and has denied that any major road construction is on the way. But the auditor-general's report was greeted by Mr Paul Moore, GLC roads chief yesterday as proof of their worst fears after abolition of the council next spring.

"With the GLC out of the way, the Department of Transport intend to hand London over to the roads lobby," he said at a press conference.

"We have shown that new roads are not only unnecessary but counter-productive in that they create more congestion, and that better public transport is the answer. This is a return to the discredited policies of the past."

The department later dismissed the GLC case as "sheer speculation".

"Everybody knows a lot of cash must be spent on London roads, and £1500 million is our estimate of the maximum over a long period of time," a spokesman said. "But it is silly to talk of actual schemes before our consultants have reported on the possibilities, around the end of the year. Nobody knows until then what will be done."

Nevertheless GLC engineers have listed seven likely projects that would use up the £1500 million and which, they claim, would create chaos:

- West cross route from Shepherd's Bush to Wandsworth via Kensington and Chelsea - £300 million - 3½ miles.
- Eastern Avenue extension through Hackney and Tower Hamlets - £300 million - 3 miles.
- Uprate Holloway Road, Upper Street and Angel Islington - £100 million.
- M23 extension from Hooley to Streatham Vale - £100 million - 10 miles.
- Widen A316 through Richmond and Hounslow - £75 million.
- Uprate Commercial Road connecting with City Road in Tower Hamlets and Hackney - £100 million.
- South Circular Road through Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham, and Greenwich - £255 million - 12 miles.

## Attitudes must change, SDP president says

By George Hill

Transformed attitudes to education and training, and an incomes policy, are needed if Britain is to adapt to the computer revolution, Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the Social Democratic Party, says in a book published today.

She says: "The Government is rightly concerned about inflation, but the experience of other countries indicates that economies working as far below capacity as Britain's is today can expand substantially before setting off inflationary pressures."

Reaffirming her party's confidence in the possibility of sustained application of incomes policy, Mrs Williams says: "Incomes policies ease the process of transition from old industries to new ones, and can minimize the impact on unemployment by making it possible for governments to stimulate economic growth without risking inflation."

But that would need changed trade union attitudes, with less confrontation and more consultation. Mrs Williams questions whether Britain should impose consultative structures by law.

A Job to Live (Penguin, £2.95).

## Facelift for Highlands resort

By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

Salmon fishing on the River Spey and a spot of shooting at a local laird's butty are among the attractions being launched by the Aviemore Centre, part of the House of Fraser in a drive to improve its fortunes.

Although Aviemore is best known as a ski resort it has relied heavily on family holidaymakers and visitors from the industrial areas of lowland Scotland since it was developed 20 years ago as Europe's first purpose-built holiday complex.

Losses began to mount after the break-up of a consortium of backers, including the brewers, Bass and Scottish & Newcastle, with the centre dropping more than £600,000 into the red during the financial year to the end of last January.

House of Fraser first looked for a buyer, then brought in Mr Roger Wilcock, a Lancastrian and Oxford rugby blue, who was commercial director of Blackpool Pleasure Beach, Britain's biggest tourist attraction, before moving to other leisure sector jobs, the last with the Manchester-based Yates Wine Lodges.

More than £1 million has already been spent renewing dilapidated fabric at the centre and the main building is getting a new entrance lobby and other facilities to make it more appealing for conferences.

By autumn next year up to five times as much is expected to have been invested as a marketing drive aims to attract more up-market custom, including free-spending Americans. The "glided butty day" - a butty is a remote Highland estate but used by shooting parties - will be marketed as an incentive travel option for business clients or as a reward for successful employees.

With the Aviemore Centre workforce cut by more than a third and other costs contained, losses this year should be down to £200,000 or less, according to Mr Wilcock. He said: "The following year it should be at break even or possibly making a profit." If it meets its targets she looks to as much investment again being put into the centre. House of Fraser, now owned by the A1 Fayed brothers, still has to make a decision on that.

## TUC seeks to retain licence fee for BBC

By Martin Fletcher

The TUC strongly opposes advertising - a means of financing the BBC in evidence to be submitted today to the Peacock committee on BBC funding. It calls instead for a continuation of the licence-fee system but with the fee recommended by an advisory body independent of the Government.

The TUC general Council argues that advertising would render the BBC subject to market forces and would lead to a lowering of standards. "It is vital to maintain the BBC as the one broadcasting authority not vulnerable to the pressures of the market place," it says.

It also fears that the effect of the BBC competing for a limited pool of advertising revenue would be to lower standards and threaten jobs in the independent broadcasting sector.

Other possible forms of financing are likewise rejected. Sponsorship would identify specific programmes too closely with the interests of the sponsor, to the detriment of public service broadcasting. A flat-rate subscription system would penalize the less well-off while a means-tested one would be both objectionable and impractical. And taxation would subject the BBC even more to political considerations than it is now.

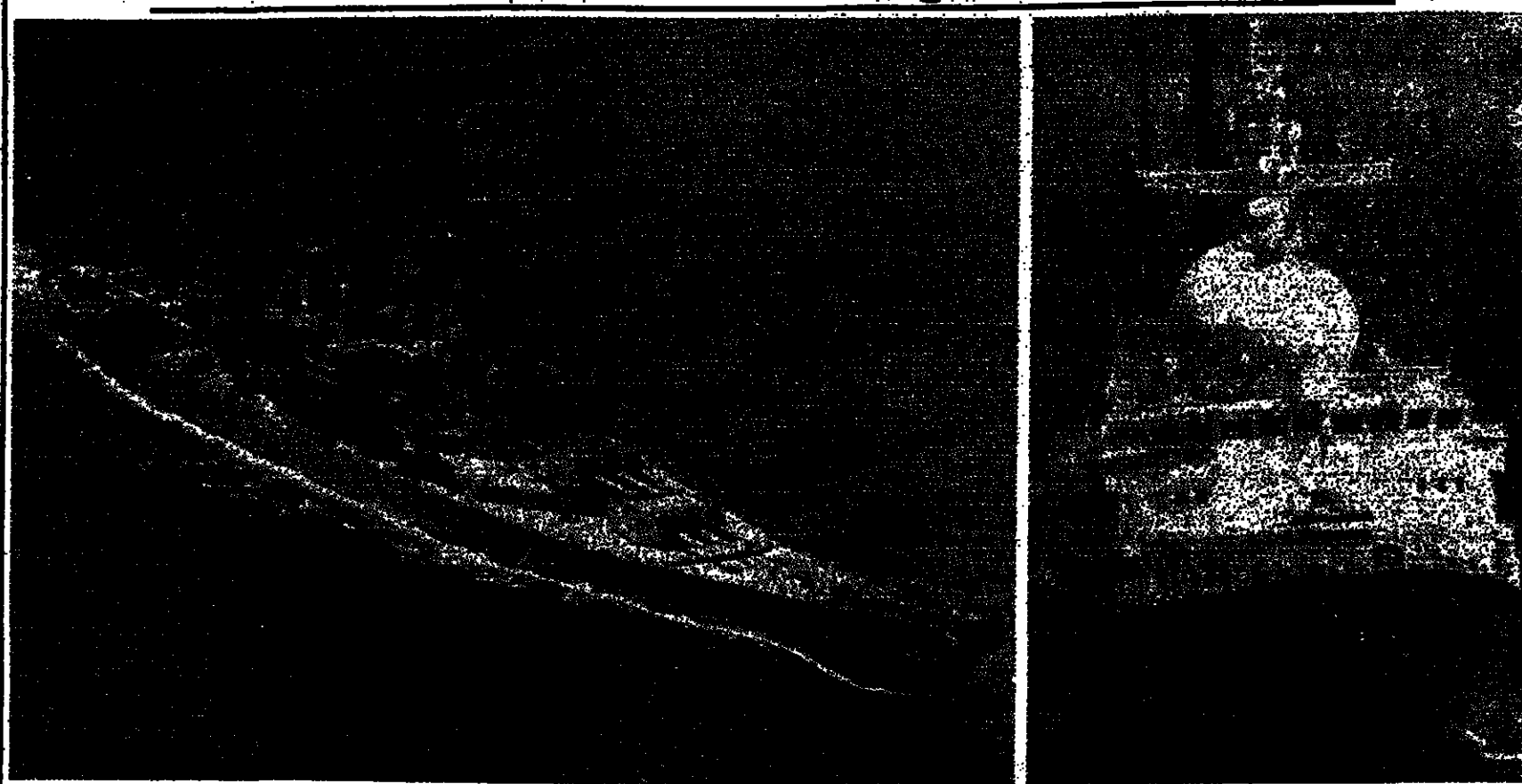
Under the present system the Government determines the licence fee and can therefore exert "covert pressure" on the BBC, while it is itself under pressure to minimize fee increases to keep living costs down.

"Accordingly the general council suggests the establishment of an independent advisory body, responsible to Parliament through the Home Secretary, to make a periodic assessment of the requirements of the BBC and a recommendation to Government on the level of the licence fee."

● Mr Richard Ottaway, Conservative MP for Northampton, has written to Mr Alasdair Milne, director-general of the BBC, urging him to postpone the corporation's reported £1.25 million advertising campaign to improve its image until after the Peacock committee delivers its final report next summer.

Each gun weighs 200 tons, and 6cwt of explosives is used to fire the shells. Such is the size of the weapons that one is apt to overlook the 12 Sin guns, though British ships carry only two roughly equivalent guns, for shore bombardment.

## Hide and seek as allied navies begin Atlantic exercise



The battleship Iowa (left) preparing for a firing exercise, and the Soviet spy ship Balzam (right), watching the fleet

## Battleship boost for Nato's armoury

From Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent on board the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Fort Austin

A powerful new force has entered Nato's naval armoury. Though built more than 40 years ago, it has a firepower unimaginable in the Second World War.

It is the 58,000-ton Iowa, one of only two operational battleships in the world, the other being her sister ship, the New Jersey, which is part of the US Pacific Fleet.

Yesterday the Iowa set sail across the Atlantic in Nato's Ocean Safari exercise, and by the middle of next month she will become the first battleship to be seen in British and north European waters for many years.

The Iowa is dominated by her nine 16in guns, the largest naval guns in the world, which can hurl a 6ft projectile, weighing over a ton, more than 20 miles. It is claimed the shells can penetrate 30ft of reinforced concrete.

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Spectacular though the Iowa's artillery is - "We are one of the few ships which can fire a 21-gun salute in a single salvo", one officer said - it is in a sense a minor part of the ship's power. She also carries 32 cruise and 16 Harpoon missiles. The Harpoons have a range of 60 miles, and the cruise missiles can attack a surface ship at a distance of 250 miles, or with a nuclear warhead, strike 1,500 miles into enemy territory.

Its defences are equally impressive. "If an Exocet hits us", an officer said, "it might cause a dent in our armour plate, and we might have to send for the sweepers, that is all." It has been calculated that the dent would be 3½in deep.

The Exocet was the missile in the Falklands conflict which destroyed HMS Sheffield and the Atlantic Conveyor, but neither ship had the advantage of 17in armour, which causes the vital parts of the Iowa.

The Iowa still has mementoes of the Second World War, including the bath specially installed for Roosevelt when the battleship took him across the Atlantic on his way to the Tehran conference.

## America lost in fog of 'war'

Yesterday we lost America. It all happened in the fog of "war" and was basically the fault of Russia (Rodney Cowton writes).

On Tuesday a sizeable part of Nato's naval power had sailed from Norfolk, Virginia to take part in transatlantic war games. It came as no surprise to find a Russian spy ship, the Balzam, watching every move.

The entire fleet was ordered to maintain radio silence, and, as darkness fell, the ships were blacked out, to elude the spy. Whether this was achieved is not known, but one effect was that the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Fort Austin was unable to keep track of the aircraft carrier USS America.

Journalists based on the Fort Austin were to visit the carrier, by helicopter. After hours of trying to locate her, we took off. Thirty minutes later the message was passed through the helicopters: "USS America is not in position given. We can't contact her by radio. We'll be returning for Fort Austin." America was lost.

As someone said: "In 1492 Christopher Columbus, in a wooden boat, found America. You can't even do it in a modern helicopter."

nuclear-capable warships earlier this year has strained relations with Washington and Canberra and all but ended the Anzus alliance.

The Government's sensitivity - a policy change is opposed by the Labour Party's left-wing - was shown after Mr Ellemann-Jensen's comments.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister said there was nothing new in the information passed to the Danish minister and it was a normal briefing "given to an ally of the United States".

The Government's ban on nuclear-capable warships earlier this year has strained relations with Washington and Canberra and all but ended the Anzus alliance.

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## The Rainbow Warrior sinking

## NZ changes tack after Fabius pledge

From Richard Long, Wellington

New Zealand, is still seeking to have three French secret service divers extradited for trial in the Rainbow Warrior affair, but emphasis is now being placed on the pledge by the French Prime Minister, M. Laurent Fabius, to lay charges in France if evidence is supplied.

Government sources said last night that plans were being made to provide the French with evidence to form the basis for such a case, although an understanding would be required about confidentiality. They are worried, however, about details being made available to defence lawyers acting for the French couple arrested in Auckland and awaiting trial on charges of murder, arson, conspiracy and passport fraud after the sinking of the Greenpeace protest boat on July 10.

Officials point to M. Fabius's comment: "If it were to appear that criminal acts have been committed by French nationals, judicial proceedings would be immediately instituted. The French Government is determined that no element should remain in the dark."

While the three French combat divers, experts in underwater sabotage, and the man and woman arrested in Auckland were all identified in the French official report as members of the French secret service, the DGSE, the report's author M. Bernard Tricot, said they were not connected with the sabotage of the boat, which resulted in the death of a crew member.

The divers had sailed to New Zealand in the New Caledonian charter yacht, Ouvés. The yacht disappeared on the way back and the charter company owner said in Nouméa last night that he had not seen it and would be seeking compensation from the French Government.

The divers were interviewed by M. Tricot, but were not available to New Zealand police officers in Paris, to the chagrin of the New Zealand Prime Minister Mr David Lange, who said yesterday that this was the reverse of the total co-operation that was pledged by the French President.

"They proclaim their innocence," M. Tricot proclaims their innocence. They obviously are not travel-shy. They could come back to New Zealand and go on trial," Mr Lange said. "To proclaim their innocence from a boathole is not a compelling statement of position."

Mr Lange backed away, however from his earlier remark that the French should apologize for the incident. "I think we have got closest to a constructive apology that we are going to get at this stage, while people are still charged."

## Steel demands response

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, has protested at the lack of response from the Foreign Office on the sinking of Rainbow Warrior (Sheila Beardsall writes).

Britain should indicate its anger to the French Government, both at the sinking and the cover-up by M. Tricot, who, Mr Steel said, should be awarded the Inspector Clouseau memorial prize for post-mortem implausibility.

"Has the whole Foreign Office gone on holiday? This ship is registered in Britain, owned by a British company and had at least one British crew member. It was sunk in New Zealand, a Commonwealth country, to which Britain is intimately connected by the ties of blood, history and affection."

Dr Gerald Jones, the senior principal medical officer at the Department of Health and Social Security, said that in the past few years several drugs had been withdrawn from the British market largely because of information obtained from the yellow cards.

"Although a serious or fatal adverse drug reaction is a personal tragedy for the individual and his or her family, none of the recent drug withdrawals should be labelled a disaster," he said.

"It is unfortunate that such events may be labelled as disasters by the media since this does a dis-service to patients, doctors and the pharmaceutical industry. The crucial message is that modern drugs are relatively safe compared with many of the other risks we face in medicine or everyday life."

Professor David Grahame-Smith, of Oxford University, said that humans were unique biologically and there could never be complete certainty that drugs would not produce adverse effects.

He said the maxim "one drink, one drunk" had been shown to be inaccurate in many ways but in particular through the finding that some problem drinkers could learn to control their drinking. These tended to be younger people who were less dependent on alcohol but who were nevertheless running into problems. Insisting that such people abstain, when they want to try to cut down their drinking, could actually be harmful.

Evidence he presented included results from a programme in Scotland for teaching patients self-control.

He said that problem drinkers were not in most cases suffering from an irreversible strange behaviour. Rather, they were victims of a habit such as smoking, compulsive gambling or heroin addiction.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION ● British Association ● Monitoring prescriptions ● Women and sex ● Soil and water ● Nuclear waste

## Problems of nuclear waste disposal are political not technical, scientists say

The search for sites on land for the disposal of radioactive wastes was an attempt to "solve a problem that nobody wants", Dr Lewis Roberts, director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, at Harwell, told the British Association at Strathclyde University, yesterday.

He said that there was broad scientific agreement that the technical problems could be solved, and that several solutions were available within the competence of present-day science technology.

The difficulty was a political one, not technical. However, he suggested, it was necessary to see that local communities benefited from any new national disposal site that they eventually found "in their backyard".

He argued that new installations brought jobs and increased local economic activity brought better facilities. Such benefits must be planned for.

Dr Roberts was the first contributor to a debate on the theme "Disposal of Radioactive Waste: Can it be done safely?"

Even if all the nuclear power stations and the nuclear weapons of the world were dismantled tomorrow, the waste would remain, he said. The question posed was: should it be buried, dropped into an ocean trench or stored in high-security vaults?

He believed that dispersal was effective for gaseous wastes and liquid wastes of intrinsically low levels of radioactivity. He would have to be done in such a way that they were diluted to a level that presented no risks to health.

Most substances dispersed this way in Britain were from the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant of British Nuclear Fuels.

Dr Roberts said that further reductions might be seen as a counsel of perfection and perfection cost money. British Nuclear Fuels calculated that those further reductions, which would involve plant costing £150 million, were likely, statistically, to save only one or two lives in the next 10,000 years.

He said that only one class of solid wastes had so far been dispersed rather than contained. Those were wastes dumped 4,000 metres into the North Atlantic. Even on a conservative presumption that the contents of the drums were dispersed immediately on the sea bottom, and that no such spread of activity had ever been measured, the vast dilution of the sea led to estimates of extremely low radiation doses as the maximum that could be attributed to that source.

He said, he said, he deplored the action of the National Union of Seamen which had blocked what he described as a "safe and sensible operation".

Dr Roberts said that opposing waste disposal because of a dislike of nuclear power was misplaced because the nuclear power programme would not be choked by its own wastes; the volumes were too small, and storage was an option. He added that even if nuclear power stations were to be closed next year, the waste problem would remain and be augmented by the need to dismantle the stations.

Reports by Pearce Wright and Thomson Prentice

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With those data, an examination is being made of the incidence of gall stones and kidney stones, angina and coronary attacks, and multiple sclerosis and diabetes - all in areas where detailed geological and geochemical data are also available.

The effect of geochemistry on health in Britain has rested so far mainly on historical records, from which, for instance, the difference in heart disease between soft and hard water areas was observed. The minerals which might be responsible for such variations are under study, using a data bank assembled over 50 years by doctors in Aberdeen.

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The bacteria also resided on many plants without causing disease, but stimulated ice crystals at 32F while the biotechnologically engineered variety did not cause ice to form until 27F or lower. Professor Smith said that if plants were sprayed early in life the bacteria could take the place of harmful natural organisms.

Controlled drinking rather than prohibition was a more successful way of treating people with alcohol problems. Mr Ian Robertson, principal clinical psychologist at the Astley Ainslie Hospital, Edinburgh, told delegates. He said that even among individuals diagnosed clearly as clinical alcoholics he had not met a case of a person suffering instant relapse from one drink.



Dr Peter Waddell, of Strathclyde University, who has developed a way of making telescope mirrors from plastic instead of glass, in partnership with Dr Bill King, also of Strathclyde (Photograph: David Hodge)

## Diseases being linked to soil deficiencies

There is a clear indication that above-average occurrences of diseases involving muscle weakness and cardiovascular disorders are associated with deficiencies of naturally occurring trace minerals in the soil and water supply, the conference was told yesterday.

The way in which local changes may have profound effects on the pattern of illness was described by Jane Clark, presenting findings of the first major investigation in Britain into geochemistry and health.

She said that work in animal husbandry showed how deficiencies in pastureland of particular trace minerals such as molybdenum, copper or selenium caused severe disorders.

## Crop season lengthened by genetics

The growing season for many crops could be lengthened by up to four weeks through advances in genetic engineering, to alleviate the effects of cold, the British Association was told on Tuesday.

The ideas, in which a micro-organism would be sprayed on plants to delay the formation of ice, was explained by Professor John Smith, of Strathclyde University.

Professor Smith said that genetic engineering could lead to a number of improvements in farming.

Microbes which made plants harder to cold, came from modification on the bacterium, *Pseudomonas syringae*, which under some conditions caused leaf spotting, shoot wilting and blossom drop.

The bacteria also resided on many plants without causing disease, but stimulated ice crystals at 32F while the biotechnologically engineered variety did not cause ice to form until 27F or lower. Professor Smith said that if plants were sprayed early in life the bacteria could take the place of harmful natural organisms.

The "yellow card" system, by which doctors notify the committee of any adverse reactions, should remain. "Pharmacists in hospitals and hospital doctors have a good relationship as part of a team effort but the situation is different in the open community. If the community pharmacist thinks he detects an adverse reaction he should advise that patient to see his doctor who is the final arbiter," Professor Goldberg said.

Dr Gerald Jones, the senior principal medical officer at the Department of Health and Social Security, said that in the past few years several drugs had been withdrawn from the British market largely because of information obtained from the yellow cards.

"Although a serious or fatal adverse drug reaction is a personal tragedy for the individual and his or her family, none of the recent drug withdrawals should be labelled a disaster," he said.

"It is unfortunate that such events may be labelled as disasters by the media since this does a dis-service to patients, doctors and the pharmaceutical industry. The crucial message is that modern drugs are relatively safe compared with many of the other risks we face in medicine or everyday life."

Professor David Grahame-Smith, of Oxford University, said that humans were unique biologically and there could never be complete certainty that drugs would not produce adverse effects.

He said the maxim "one drink, one drunk" had been shown to be inaccurate in many ways but in particular through the finding that some problem drinkers could learn to control their drinking. These tended to be younger people who were less dependent on alcohol but who were nevertheless running into problems. Insisting that such people abstain, when they want to try to cut down their drinking, could actually be harmful.

Evidence he presented included results from a programme in Scotland for teaching patients self-control.

He said that problem drinkers were not in most cases suffering from an irreversible strange behaviour. Rather, they were victims of a habit such as smoking, compulsive gambling or heroin addiction.

## Closer ties needed on prescriptions

Doctors and pharmacists should co-operate more closely in prescribing and monitoring the adverse effects of drugs, Professor Sandy Florence, of Strathclyde University, said.

Too many drugs were now being prescribed and closer links would lead to a reduction, particularly in repeat prescriptions, he said, adding that pharmacists should keep a register of patients' medications similar to that kept by doctors and dentists.

Professor Florence said that pharmacists and doctors should discuss the treatment of patients. "It would also be a good idea if more pharmacists went out and saw for themselves how drugs they have dispensed are affecting the patients," he said.

Professor Sir Abraham Goldberg, chairman of the Government's Committee on Safety of Medicines, said that, while chemists could help recognize adverse reactions in patients, doctors had the final responsibility for taking action.

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# Israel makes anti-rebel sweep in Lebanon before freeing 113 Arabs

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Israeli troops supported by an armoured convoy and gunships raided three small Shia Muslim villages in south Lebanon yesterday and seized a number of suspected guerrillas hours before Israel freed 113 Arabs held in Alit prison.

The carrot-and-stick move was followed by a suicide car bombing that killed an unspecified number of Israeli-backed south Lebanon militiamen near the village of Barti, east of Sidon.

The Israelis stormed the villages of Qabakha, Maj al-Salim and Qaana, all within the zone policed by a Ghanian battalion of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon on the edge of the buffer zone.

The dawn raid, reportedly led by General Uri Orr, the Northern front commander,

A bomb exploded in a building housing the Israeli El-Al airline office in Istanbul but there were no casualties, police said yesterday. Damage was apparently not extensive (AFP reports).

was seen as the most ambitious anti-Guerrilla sweep since the Israelis pulled out most of its forces from south Lebanon in June.

Reports reaching Beirut said at least seven tanks and 20 armoured personnel carriers rolled into the villages under strafing cover from two Cobra gunships.

The military command in Tel Aviv gave no important details of the operation. It said "several villagers" were arrested when soldiers found Katyusha rockets, grenades and bombs.

Reports from South Lebanon said that on Tuesday the Israelis and their south Lebanon army allies shelled six Shia Muslim villages from their border enclave.

In apparent retaliation, an unidentified suicide car bomber slammed his BMW loaded with 660 pounds of explosives against an SLA position. Lebanon's pro-Syrian Arab Socialist Baath Party said it was responsible for the attack. It said 60 people were killed and three tanks and two other military vehicles destroyed.

But Israel's army radio disputed the casualty toll, saying that only one SLA militiaman was killed and two others were wounded. A communiqué of the Arab Socialist Baath party released in Sidon said a recently set up SLA-Israeli post was destroyed in the attack.

## Herzog rules out amnesty for jailed Jewish terrorists

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

President Herzog of Israel yesterday rejected a proposal by the Police Minister that 400 prisoners, apparently including recently-jailed Jewish terrorists, be released in time for the New Year next month.

Mr Herzog's spokesman, Mr Ami Gluska, said the President had discussed the proposal with the Justice Minister, and they had agreed that an amnesty would not be in order.

"The President views his power of clemency under the law as being fundamentally a power of mercy, to be applied only on an individual basis," Mr Gluska said, adding that "the power to grant a general amnesty rests, not with the President, but with the legislature."

The Police Minister, Mr Chaim Bar-Lev, had proposed the amnesty as the first stage in a programme to release during the coming year some 1,500 prisoners with less than three months of their term left to serve, in an attempt to relieve congestion in Israel's prisons.

The plan was immediately seen as having political overtones, and supporters and opponents of clemency for the Jewish terrorists addressed themselves to this aspect of the proposal.

A spokesman for the Police Ministry made it clear to *The Times* on Tuesday that, while there was no specific mention of the Jewish terrorists in the proposal, the assumption was that an amnesty would apply equally to all prisoners with less than three months to serve.

Prisoners freed: Another batch of Lebanese was released from Alit camp yesterday. They remain 150 detainees in the camp, with 1,200 prisoners were transferred during Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon earlier this year.

The 113 who were freed, mostly Shias, were taken by bus yesterday to Ras al-Bayda, in the buffer zone Israel maintain in southern Lebanon, where they were due to be handed to representatives of the International Red Cross.

demanding the release of the prisoners in return for freeing the hostages they were holding.

Israel refused to meet this demand, but soon after the release of the TWA hostages, it resumed its policy of releasing the detainees in batches, which it had begun to do several weeks before the hijacking.

Meanwhile, Mr Khalil Abu Ziyad, the bookseller Israel had tried to exploit as a suspected activist in Mr Yasser Arafat's Fatah organization, left yesterday for Jordan under the terms of an agreement reached with the authorities.

He will remain abroad for three years, then he will be allowed to return to his home near Jerusalem if he can satisfy the authorities that he has not engaged in any activity harmful to Israel's security.

Mr Abu Ziyad was in an Israeli jail between 1970 and 1980 after conviction on a security charge, and for the past two years he had been under house arrest.

## Hayden demands test ban at nuclear treaty meeting

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

"Those who are serious about stopping and reversing the nuclear arms race and containing the spread of nuclear weapons must agree to a nuclear test ban," Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, said yesterday.

He was speaking at the 80-nation review conference of the 1970 treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

"There cannot be any doubt that nuclear testing plays a significant role in the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Unilateral, unverifiable moratoria are not the answer," he said, referring to the Soviet Moratorium on testing.

"What it required, and required urgently, is a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty and the necessary global means of verification."

Australia had already proposed the immediate establishment of an international seismic monitoring network.

Mr Kenneth Adelman, director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said: "We remain committed to a complete ban on nuclear testing as a long-term goal... our most urgent task must be deep reductions of those existing nuclear arsenals."

Leading article, page 11

## Kabul push for direct negotiations

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The fifth round of proximity talks on Afghanistan starts today, two days later than scheduled.

The intervening time has been taken up in "unofficial, informal preliminary contacts on how the talks should be conducted" meaning that has done before, that they should be in direct, face-to-face contact with the Pakistanis.

After having made their point at length, the Afghan delegation, headed by the Foreign Minister, Shah Mohammad Dost, agreed that the remaining two days of discussions with Senior Diego Cordovez, the UN mediator, should be on the same proximity - basis as in previous rounds.

In the two days, Senior Cordovez had several meetings with the Afghans and with the Pakistani delegation, led by the Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. These contacts provided the occasion for a general exchange of views, which indicated that both parties are firmly committed to a negotiated settlement.

● ISLAMABAD: Helicopters are ferrying more Soviet troops to eastern Afghanistan, where fighting is raging in a big anti-guerrilla offensive (Reuters reports).

Afghan guerrilla sources said a large number of helicopters were being brought troops to Pakia and Nangarhar province, bordering Pakistan, over the past few days as part of a drive to seal guerrilla supply routes into Afghanistan.

Western diplomats reported that streams of helicopters and military convoys had been seen heading from Kabul to the east in the past week. Hospitals in the city were packed with war casualties, they said.

## Mock battle disrupts Korea talks

Seoul (Reuters) - Prospects of a positive dialogue between North and South Korea dimmed yesterday when they abruptly ended Red Cross talks in Pyongyang.

Red Cross delegations accused each other of using the talks for political purposes after the South Korean team walked out of a gymnastics display at Pyongyang's Moranbong stadium when 50,000 North Korean students, brandishing rifles and shouting warlike slogans, staged a mock battle.

A South Korean Red Cross spokesman in Seoul said that North Korea had refused to discuss the main aims of the talks and had threatened to abandon exchange visits next month by 100 families.

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## Tunisia tells West of Libya threat

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Tunisia has informed Britain and other Western governments of its concern about the sharp rise in tension which has developed in recent weeks along its border with Libya.

According to the Tunisians, Libyan fighters violated Tunisian airspace last weekend and Libyan troops have been massing along the frontier.

The latest tension began to build up just over two weeks ago, when Libya ordered the expulsion of Tunisian workers, many of whom had been there for years. More than 20,000 have been forcibly removed in recent weeks.

Tunisia has expelled 250 Libyan students in retaliation. Large numbers of other foreigners have been deported from Libya recently as part of its policy of reducing the size of its foreign work-force. They include workers from Egypt, Mauritania and Niger.

Last week Egypt sent a letter to Senior Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, accusing Libya of violating the rights of its workers.

The Tunisians apparently fear that the latest Libyan moves may be part of a broader plan. On several occasions Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has talked about uniting Tunisia with his country.

He concluded a treaty of union with Morocco a year ago and has improved ties with Sudan after the military coup which overthrew President Nimeiry earlier this year.

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The Prince of Wales, on a private visit to Salzburg, mingling with the crowd in the famous Getreidegasse yesterday.

## South Africa in crisis EEC 'troika' trip is on after all

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

The controversial trip by three European community foreign ministers to South Africa is to go ahead this weekend after all. An exchange of carefully-worded statements between Luxembourg and Pretoria yesterday managed to defuse a row which had erupted over who the minister would be permitted to see South Africa and what their motives were.

Mr Roelof "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, announced yesterday afternoon that the way was clear for the foreign ministers of Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Italy to begin their visit as planned on Friday after he had received an assurance from the European community that it did not claim the right to suggest solutions for South Africa's problems.

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Mr Botha responded by saying that their visit would be pointless if it were designed to "prescribe foreign formulas for South Africa's complex problems and lay down time scales for the implementation of those formulas."

## Most important of the of colonial markets

By John Lawless

Thousands of British companies are watching developments in South Africa with deep concern, knowing that either increased internal turmoil or, in the longer term, outright sanctions would rob them of one of their most lucrative markets.

South Africa is not only Britain's twelfth most important customer worldwide, but remains the most important of all the once "captive" colonial markets.

The deliberately low-key way in which it conducts its global business has made South Africa an under-rated business partner, but one which is valued by executives in a vast range of companies involved in exports and imports in the invisible sector.

British visible exports there last year were worth £1,205 million, or 1.7 per cent of everything sold abroad. Earnings from the supply of services, such as banking, insurance, transport and tourism, are reckoned to have equalled that figure.

In terms of the UK exports league, South Africa ranks just behind Spain and Saudi Arabia, and is considerably more important than Japan in seventh place, which last year spent £925 million on British goods, or just 1.3 per cent of total world sales.

## Nervous investors fuelled the fall

By Cliff Feltham

Confidence in the Pretoria Government has evaporated in recent weeks fuelling the flight of the plummeting rand and other factors South Africa's sudden decision to close its foreign exchange and share markets.

The Botha administration has become seriously alarmed at the exodus of foreign investment, particularly from America and Britain.

Before the fall of the rand, total British direct and indirect investment in South Africa was worth around £10,000 million. But the value of those assets is now considerably less. At the same time the depressed economy has meant a drop in profits by companies operating in the republic.

Mr Dennis Mockford, of London stockbrokers de Zoete and Bevan, who has studied the economy, said yesterday: "It is difficult to find any signs of encouragement over there. You can't blame anyone who can find a buyer taking the money and getting out."

"The policies are being made by Afrikaners yet it is the European businessmen who have to live with the situation. Some of the more entrenched companies will, I suppose, stick it out but already some of these, like CBE, are starting to take a lot of flak at their annual meetings."

The Government's new four-

But, polls taken last week showed at least 67 per cent of Argentines disapproved of the strike today, and a similarly large majority continued to approve of the drastic economic rescue programme announced on June 15.

The strength of that support goes far beyond what even government officials had dared to hope when they unveiled what is dubbed the Austral Plan: the introduction of a new currency, and indefinite freeze on prices and wages and drastic cuts in state spending. Politically, it has been a resounding success.

Life for the average citizen has been fundamentally changed. From a situation where bus fares were sometimes increased between the time a commuter left home and returned, and where workers rushed to spend or invest their pay before inflation ate away its value, Argentina has achieved stability.

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## South Africa in crisis

## EEC 'troika' trip is on after all

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

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## Collapse hits balance of payments

By David Smith

The collapse of the rand has come at a time when South Africa is attempting to grapple with the twin problems of inflation and the threat of recession.

The inflation rate climbed to 16.4 per cent in June from 10 per cent last year. Despite this, and the falling rand, the Reserve Bank announced an easing of monetary policy last week. South Africa's commercial banks are due to cut their prime rates from 21 to 19.5 per cent on Monday.

South Africa needs annual economic growth rates of 5 per cent or more to prevent unemployment from rising. Even before the current economic crisis deepened, forecasters were predicting growth of only 2 per cent this year.

Mining output has been relatively strong over the past 12 months, but manufacturing industry is very weak, and currently producing 12 per cent less than in 1981, the recent peak for output.

The crisis threatens the main bright spot in the South African economy, the improving external balance.

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## Nigeria lets journalists go free

Abidjan, Ivory Coast (AP) -

Nigeria's new military rulers released two newspaper editors yesterday and announced that four key members of the ousted Supreme Military Council would hold top posts in the regime, Nigerian radio said.

Keeping a promise he made in a broadcast when he took power on Tuesday to respect human rights and press freedom, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida's government said it had released the editors, Mr Hamar Zama of the *New Nigerian* and Mr Lawrence Olanipe of the *Nigeria Tribune*. Both had been held under decree no 4, a wide-ranging law that allowed the detention of journalists making "false accusations."

Also freed were Mr Sule Xatagum, former chairman of the Public Service Commission, and Mr Samuel Ikohu, whose title was not given by the radio.

The Government also announced that Major-General Sanni Abacha, who had been the general officer commanding the 2nd Mechanized Division of the Army but also was a member of Major-General Muhammadu Buhari's ousted council, becomes army commander.

The Government radio, monitored here, said the Defence Minister, Major-General Domkat Bali, keeps his post and adds the job of chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, chief of aircraft, Colonel Etim Nyang, inspector of police and the Navy chief, Commodore Augustine Aikomo keep their jobs.

Nigerian Radio reported tight security and traffic jams in Lagos, the capital, but said the situation was normal elsewhere in the country 24 hours after the army chief of staff seized power. It called the coup "a change in administration."

The radio said workers were being searched as they returned to Lagos, which is on an island with bridges that make security control possible.

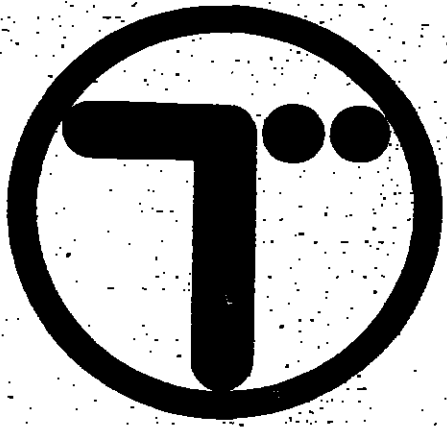
It reported traffic jams on the bridges and said long lines of workers were waiting for the bus service which was slow to start because of a dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed after the coup.

The closure of airports kept some workers from returning to Lagos after the two-day Muslim holiday of Eid El-Kabir, the radio said.

Stockholm (Reuters) - Sweden's centre-right opposition parties have narrowed the Social Democratic government's



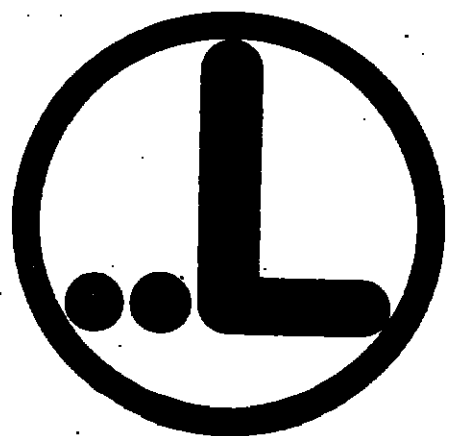
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## SPECTRUM

## The man behind the bat

The Times  
Profile:  
David Gower

The public school, middle-class conventions of his upbringing have been carefully cloaked by David Gower with the classless contemporary mannerisms of a social cosmopolitan. Yet no one, including perhaps the man himself, is quite sure what is the real Gower.

The current England captain of cricket, who this morning in the 6th Test at the Oval hopes to guide his team to the winning of the Ashes, is a complex sportsman: known to all, yet truly known by few. Even the chairman of the selectors, Peter May, is said to find it difficult to communicate with him.

As a distantly viewed public figure, there is something of the politician David Owen about Gower. Able, intelligent, popular, there is flexibility in his nature, in seemingly wanting to be all things to all men, which leaves people unsure: gregarious yet private, personable yet emotionless, an ardent modern professional with the almost lazy aura of an old-fashioned amateur, a winner without the killer instinct.

His fascination with cats and leopards is perhaps indicative of his character. "They have a serenity," he says. So, occasionally unduly, does his leadership. There are times, watching him fielding, at mid-off, when he appears to be observing the conflict rather than directing it. Yet after three Test series as a comparatively youthful, and somewhat reluctant captain, there is little doubt that he is maturing.

Ray Illingworth, the former England, Yorkshire and Leicestershire captain, under whose wing the schoolboy Gower entered first class cricket, says: "He is undoubtedly improving, as shown by his handling of the last few overs of the one-day match against Australia at Lord's, and his judgement in the Trent-Briggs Test. He would no doubt say he got the job a year or two earlier than he wanted it."

Chosen at 27 to succeed Bob Willis last summer when almost simultaneously he had replaced Peter Willey as Leicestershire captain, Gower was prepared for the West Indies series at home to be gruelling. It was England, however, but he felt they should have done better to the match at Lord's.

His own performance with the bat fell short; at least in part because of an early season infection, sustained in a finger injury against Derbyshire, which characteristically he at first declined to take seriously. A specialist had said that 15 years ago he could have died from it.

It is for a month, he started playing again too soon, attempting to find form for the Tests, was never really fit, and after a brief holiday led the team in India, hardly a rest cure.

His batting remained, for him, sub-standard; and he was a



Winner without the killer instinct: David Gower, the enigmatic but popular player who is England's cricket captain

less than diligent captain when England moved on to Australia for the superfluous one-day series. At times, too, he was touchy in handling the Press, resorting to the flippancy which is his self-defensive mechanism. An interviewer once wrote of him that "he is so laid back he is almost comatose".

Gentle iconoclasm has always been evident. At King's School, Canterbury, he was never a school monitor, yet when asked at 15, reprovingly, by his housemaster, what he thought he would be doing in ten years time, is said to have replied that he would be captain of England.

Berated as a teenager by Illingworth for the casualness of his dress, he once mockingly appeared at breakfast in a dinner jacket. He made an indifferent start as vice-captain to Willis in 1983-84, informal in dress and punctuality, but latterly as captain he has never put a foot wrong at such formalities as embassy receptions - before disappearing off to a disco.

Gower adapts, chameleon-like, to his circumstances, which adds to the enigma of who he is. He was born in Kent of a family with long colonial service, including a judge and an admiral, with traditions of duty from which he is clearly not immune.

Following a childhood party

## BIOGRAPHY

1957: Born David Ivon Gower on April Fool's day in Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Family motto: *Frangas non flectes* (You can break us but you cannot bend us).

1963: After independence of Tanganyika, father returns with family from colonial service.

1965: Educated at Marlborough House prep school, then King's, Canterbury. Eight O Levels, three A Levels. One year at University College, London, reading law.

1976: Debut for Leicestershire. Scores 32 v Lancashire.

1978: Debut for England: scores 58 v Pakistan. Scores 111 v New Zealand, at 21 the youngest player to make a

century for England since Peter May in 1951.

1982: Captains England in one Test v Pakistan.

1984: Captains England in two winter Tests v Pakistan. Appointed Leicestershire captain, then England captain. Loses series v West Indies, 0-5. Becomes engaged to Vicki Stewart.

1985: Wins series in India, 2-1. Estimate of earnings £100,000 p.a. Leads Leicestershire to victory in Benson and Hedges Cup. Becomes the ninth Englishman to pass 5,000 runs in Tests and makes his highest Test score, 215 v Australia.

spent in what was then Tanganyika, he returned to English preparatory school and thence to King's, achieved three A levels, failed Oxbridge, and went to read law at University College, London.

He has discreetly played down his background and speech: his mother has been quoted as saying that she long ago recognized that he had one accent with the family and another with friends. The everyman's voice of a Smiley.

The decision, when Leicestershire successfully approached Kent for his signature, to forgo a law degree for full time cricket, may well have accentuated the social ambivalence for someone who found it easy, and more acceptable, to conform to surroundings than conventions.

He quite enjoyed being regarded in the early 80s as one of the rebels, identifying with traditionalists at Lord's gritted their teeth if he appeared at nets in a T-shirt. He was of another world, an older age, compared with the established figures of the MCC. "He mixed very easily," Illingworth says. "When he was young, without being cheeky he had the self-confidence to speak freely with the older professionals."

If Gower was with them in spirit and ambition, he was still somehow not of them. The players, then and now, liked him and enjoyed playing with him, but he was largely reluctant to talk about cricket.

His articles for *Wisden Cricket Monthly* are as likely to refer to restaurants as to the game. He enjoys the good life, and will search for champagne

at inflated prices in up-country India. His cultural tastes are as catholic as his behaviour: in the house near the Leicestershire ground where he lives with his girlfriend he is as likely to listen to Brahms as to rock, reads avidly and most days does the *Telegraph* crossword. Someone who knows him well says that, though he would not care to admit it, Gower does not consider his life ends with cricket.

Be that as it may, he is one of the most illustrious lights in the game. The secret of all games is timing. In tennis, the great players such as Perry, Hoad and McEnroe take the ball early. Great batsmen often take it late. Maybe Gower does not take it as late as the famed Ranjitsinhji, but he is likened to the debonair Compton, and to the legendary Woolley, likewise a left hander from Kent with a similarly upright stance, who was the quintessence of style.

Hutton has said that Gower does not have Woolley's ability to demolish an attack, leaving the bowlers not knowing where or how to bowl. Yet Gower, admittedly on covered wickets, has scored 5,228 runs in 75 Tests so far compared with Woolley's 3,283 in 64.

The next five years will determine whether he is a good batsman or a great one. He is no ruthless accumulator, such as Boycott or Bradman, and is apt to try difficult shots regarded by some as irresponsible merely to prove he can play them.

"He was the greatest youngster anyone could have seen," Illingworth says. "A marvelous timer of the ball. He was tactically poor at first, weak at playing spin, but such was his timing he soon improved."

In his first Test at Edgbaston against Pakistan in 1978 he

memorably hooked his first ball for four, scored 58, and subsequently became the youngest Englishman since May, in 1951, to score a Test century. His 187 during eight hours for England against the West Indies in 1981 disproved that he cannot concentrate, as did his double century a fortnight ago.

Captaincy undoubtedly did not come as easily to him as does the game. There are those at Leicestershire who say the team looked more purposeful under Willey. Yet this season Gower has several times shown himself ready to take a risk which Willey would have eschewed.

Mike Turner, the Leicestershire secretary, recalls that Illingworth, when captain of country and county at the age of 38, needed time to adjust after a Test match to the lower key of the county championship, and that Gower, ten years younger, is experiencing the same problem. Yet it must be doubted if England would have called upon him had he not already been made county captain, even if preferably he needed to have waited a year or two longer for both. Brearley, England's last outstanding captain, was, like Illingworth, in his 30s.

It seems unlikely that Australia, if unaided by the weather, can deny England at least the draw they need to take the series. A more searching examination of Gower's leadership will come in the West Indies this winter in an environment of sharper hostility than has been provided by the Australians. Will Gower be able to control, on and off the pitch, one of his predecessors as captain, the rogue elephant Botham, who was absent during the successful tour of India?

Gower has written of Botham that "you seem to get the best out of him by letting him have his way when setting the field or bowling a spell." That policy has not always proved strategic this summer, during which Botham has often been erratic.

With his growing influence, Gower is establishing within the England team a coterie of supporters and some of them, such as his admirable vice-captain Gatting, would be happy to see a team ethic more vigorously imposed on the egocentric Botham. Can Gower, or indeed anyone, achieve that?

David Miller

Come rain, come shine,  
the buck stops here

Every cloud has a  
silver lining,  
Heather Kirby  
discovers, as US  
holidaymakers go  
on a spending spree



American tourists have shed their "If it's Tuesday it must be London" reputation. They are not all called Wilmer anymore. They are, in fact, the most popular visitors to our shores and not just because they are big spenders.

It is easy to like the Americans because they are so polite. More surprising, they still think we are polite too. Obviously they don't go to football matches.

Americans are Britain's single most valuable tourist market. In 1983 they spent more than £784 million here, an increase of 39 per cent on 1982. Tourists in general spent £1.64 billion in the first five months of this year, an increase of 33 per cent on last year. As a dollar earner, our tourist industry is enjoying a boom.

More American visitors come from California than any other state and I can only assume, they come to sample our rain. They certainly make a beeline for Burberry's. If you talk to staff at a department store or stop an American tourist in the street to ask what they spend their money on, the item at the top of the shopping list turns out to be this ever-so-English raincoat.

Americans buy  
Wedgwood by  
the crate-load

I found one departing couple at Heathrow who admitted they hadn't bought a Burberry. They said they'd like to come back (54 per cent of Americans are on repeat visits) and would probably get one on their next trip. A lady from Minnesota told me she'd bought a matching pair (one for her husband) and the saving had paid for her flight.

The Americans' second most popular buy is cashmere. A spokeswoman for Pringle said 70 per cent of their sales were exported and of the 30 per cent that remained, 20 per cent was snapped up by tourists.

Mrs Barbara Kellman of Palm Beach, Florida, bought the inevitable Burberry as well as a black cashmere shawl, even though it hardly ever gets cold enough in Florida to wear it. "But I'll sure get a lot of use out of it while I'm here on holiday, won't I?" she said cheerfully as a force eight swept us along Knightsbridge.

Our American visitors know a thing or two about Wedgwood and Waterford too. They buy it by the crate-load and have it shipped back home. Forty per cent of Harrods' sales, worth £40 million, are exports and most of them go across the Atlantic. Not for Americans the tedious business of squashing holiday purchases into overstuffed suitcases. They have them flown or shipped home.

Two tourists who deserve to go into the Harrods book of records are the man who bought one of their vans and the Texan who bought a fossil that Harrods' fossil-buyer had earlier made a successful bid for - in Texas.

The average American tourist stays in Britain for 10 days, which gives him or her plenty of time to confirm that enduring slightly dotty image of a buyer of junk.

A gentleman from Seattle was delighted with his purchase of a Victorian lavatory, complete with mahogany seat, upon which he planned to have himself photographed (fully clothed) in order to advertise his business - that of a tour operator who organizes trips around the city's sewers.

According to the British Tourist Authority, American visitors here are more likely to be from households headed by professional or technical people and tend to be more affluent and better-educated than American visitors to Europe in general. That may explain why they go for quality goods and can afford to spend the price of a small car on an impulse buy.

Vanessa Swan of the British Craft Centre said that half their business in Covent Garden was to American tourists. In three quarters of an hour during the American Bar Association's visit they bought £5,000 worth of goods. One tourist purchased an 8ft long bird table made of metal on stone which he

culture tours over here, said: "They spend on average £60 a week on tickets going once or even twice a day. They always want the best seats, prefer the stalls to the circle and don't like it hot."

"They like to go to Stratford, Edinburgh, Chichester and Glydebourne."

American tourists obviously take a lot of taxis. It was one of only two subjects (the other was food) which aroused criticism, albeit voiced extremely politely. A family called Kassir from New York had waited 45 minutes at Victoria Station for a cab, and Jack Addley from Washington, travelling through Europe for over a month with his wife and daughter, was a little miffed at the end of his holiday to pay £40 for a taxi from Gatwick to Heathrow and later learn there was a perfectly good bus service. "That bus isn't too well advertised," he said with what is probably inherited understatement.

London Transport takes £60 million a year from foreign tourists of which they reckon at least a quarter comes from Americans. "Fares would be higher without them," said a spokesman. As tourism in general provides 50,000 new jobs every year and brings us in a colossal £6 billion, we can afford to queue with a smile.

American visitors spend £34 per day - more than our other main foreign tourists. The French and Germans both spend £15 a day but that is far less than our services markets who are fewer in numbers but individually spend more. For example, tourists from the Middle East spend £51, Japan, £39 and North Africa, £36. Compared with these other visitors, Americans are above-average users of hire cars and British Rail and are also more likely to visit other parts of the United Kingdom, especially Scotland where Edinburgh is their favourite destination. Few return without a kiln length of tweed or mohair blanket.

Harrods took more  
dollars than  
pounds in one day

Among their many endearing qualities it appears Americans are faithful show-offs. All the stores report record sales of anything that sheiks "I've been to London" like headscarves with pictures of the Houses of Parliament or Horse Guards brollies.

A favourite present to give the folks back home, according to the Retail Shop, are Union Jack ties or highly scented soaps which reek of Olde England. Over a quarter of a million stay-at-home Americans are very likely to receive a pair of boxer shorts from Marks and Sparks next Christmas - printed with a map of London. These, plus another number decorated with holly, have been the store's hottest seller all summer.

According to Harrods, their best month for business is October. One day last year they actually took more dollar bills over the counter than £1 notes.

The trippers I talked to who had stayed in bed and breakfast accommodation claimed they were very mixed, with all that is worst about British food in some places and surprisingly good meals in others. The better off, who frequently reeled off top restaurants like La Gavroche as their favourite, had nothing but praise. In London it is estimated that at least 36 per cent of a tourist's budget will be spent on food and drink. The amount of money which changed hands during May alone this year is estimated to be £440 million - 49 per cent more than in the same month last year.

The competition for their custom is keen. Duncan Bluck, chairman of the British Tourist Authority, says that although our share of this lucrative market has increased by 38 per cent this year, the battle to woo the Yanks away from us is hotting up. We have, however, still got two distinct advantages over our rivals. We speak the same language. And we have more rain.

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The Dalai Lama and the  
truth about Tibet

## TALKBACK

ration cards were issued in Lhasa in May 1985 to people arriving from other parts of China - and to provide tourist destinations from which the Chinese government hopes to receive much-needed foreign currency.

Such religious freedom as has been granted recently to Tibetan Buddhists following the wanton destruction of thousands of monasteries and the mass exterminations of the 1950s and 60s probably represents an effort by the Chinese to convey a semblance of normality in Tibet to an increasingly concerned outside world. Its mainly cosmetic nature may be inferred from an official Communist

Party directive ("Document 19", 31/3/82) which prohibits the rebuilding of religious sites in rural areas (where most Tibetans live) and generally allows religious activities only in the area of tourist routes, thus denying religion to the bulk of the Tibetan population.

This document further states that the purpose and responsibility of religious instruction is to train students patriotic to the motherland and to respect Communist Party leadership and the policies of socialism.

From T. W. Shakya, Stroud Green Way, London

Your interview with the Dalai Lama was a timely reminder of Tibet and the suffering of its people. From September 1, the

Chinese will launch a massive propaganda campaign celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the "autonomous region of Tibet".

Over the past 20 years, the Tibetan people have had to endure untold suffering, which the world is only now beginning to understand. For many years western journalists have portrayed conditions in Tibet as those of a backward community resisting modern reform. While Tibetans spoke of the abuse of human rights, western journalists quoted fictitious Chinese figures of increased wheat production.

Recently the Chinese have allowed a few western journalists to visit Tibet, yet these journalists still seem to be reporting the official Chinese stance and the usual exotic image of Tibet. Whether under the rule of the gang of four or under the present liberal leadership, Tibetan people continue to suffer.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 734)

## ACROSS

8 Fatty cells (7,6)  
9 Mountain ridge (3)  
10 Writing box (9)  
11 Reduce (5)  
13 In table form (7)  
16 Decide (7)  
19 Sequence (5)  
22 Lie detector (9)  
24 Small carpet (3)  
25 Marmalade fruit (7,6)

## DOWN

1 Package (6)  
2 Large wave (6)  
3 Bodily (8)  
4 Tyrant (6)  
5 Food allowance (4)  
6 Of stars (6)  
7 Thin skin (6)  
12 Lyric poem (3)  
14 Pamphlet (3)  
15 Hair, farewell (3)  
16 Peace (6)  
17 Mouth fluid (6)

## SOLUTION TO No 733

ACROSS: 1 Wheeze 4 Thrust 7 Land 8 Habitual 9 Shipload 13 Res 16 Incapacitated 17 Gut 19 Land mine 24 Effusive 25 Hefin 26 Suffice 27 Deceit  
DOWN: 1 Wild 2 Edulcorant 3 Elixir 4 Taboo 5 Rite 6 Sledge 10 Pupil 11 Heron 12 Dream 13 Raconteur 14 Side 15 Sing 18 Unfit 20 Agile 21 Dread 22 Huff 23 Omer



# BOOKS

## The Manning behind the myth

John Selwyn Gummer

CARDINAL MANNING: A BIOGRAPHY

By Robert Gray

Widenfeld & Nicolson, £16.95

Manning has indeed been badly served by history. The Manning myth was early impressed on me by an Anglo-Catholic aunt who said, "Manning was a political Archbishop who stopped dear Mr Newman from getting a Cardinal's hat till it was too late to matter". This view has been firmly rooted in our consciousness by a combination of Purcell, the vindictive biographer, and the derivative bitchiness of Lytton Strachey.

Yet Manning is far too big a man to be dismissed in their terms. From convert clergyman to Archbishop of Westminster in 14 years, he gave the Roman Catholic Church in England a new confidence and a new political acceptance. Solving the London Dock Strike, sitting on the Cross Commission, playing a role in Irish Home Rule, Manning established the bona fides of English Roman Catholicism.

What started as a personal position based upon the connections of his Anglican days and his friendship with Gladstone, became by his death the accepted position of the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England. Manning entered his church from a despised sect into an acknowledged power in the land.

Yet perhaps more important was Manning's direct effect on Church organisation. He enabled it to deal with the huge influx of Irish immigrants. He saw their churches built, their children educated, their orphans cared for, and he became a spokesman for their poor. His vast energy and administrative ability, his political skills and his enthusiasm for his cause made Manning a formidable figure.

Yet he wasn't loveable. He was too unbending for that. Too committed. Too determined. Whether it was the definition of infallibility or his opposition to R.C.s at Oxbridge - Manning used every weapon to achieve his end. Where he failed to win, he was as quick to discern the hand of God in his defeat as he was in his victories. He cannot have been an easy man to care for.

It is this which has allowed the myth of Manning - the politically scheming Cardinal Grandison - to live on. In this new biography, Robert Gray seeks to set the record straight and with admirable clarity picks his way through the mass of evidence to produce a much fairer portrait of this unbending figure.

Yet it is not a big enough work. The author intrudes too much. Too ready with the clever phrase to belittle men and issues, Gray misses the measure of Manning the defender of his faith.

That said, Gray deals well with the later social and political issues. He shows us a Manning who did perhaps more than any other man to mould the Roman Catholic Church in England, whose schools and parochial system still bear his mark. A Manning who in the wider world played a crucial role in the emergence of the modern papacy and in the social teaching of the Church.

## Making way for Lord Kitchener

KITCHENER

The Man Behind the Legend  
By Philip Warner  
Hamish Hamilton, £12.95

obviously the experience of drowning is not in the least funny.

When Kitchener went down with the Hampshire, the survivors of the ship reported his going up on deck and his calm behaviour at the last moments. The phrase from these reports entered military slang. An officer had called out "Make room for the Lord Kitchener." After the initial shock of the news, this phrase became a joke. Soldiers carrying some heavy object would call out "Make way for Lord Kitchener."

So this process of turning the hero into a joke began rather early on. Kitchener was, like the modern major general, a man of broad education, with a basic training as an engineer. His early achievement included surveys of Palestine and Cyprus, and much of his work required mastery of technological innovation. His first acquaintance with war was in France in 1871. Between that year and his death in 1916, it hardly needs to be said that warfare was rapidly changing.

And it was in the Boer War that Kitchener demonstrated the lengths to which the regular army had to go in order to win against a well-trained guerrilla force which had the support of the population.

Although Kitchener and his moustache might look like a thing of the past, and although the ideology of Empire may have disappeared, there is much of this book which seems a quite familiar part of modern life. The Dervishes who fought for the Mahdi and his successor went into battle convinced that their death would win them paradise. Today they would be smiling on car bomb suicide missions.

Mr Warner seems embarrassed by the "unfortunate name" of the concentration

camps which Kitchener invented in order to control the civilian population during the Boer War. But there is nothing unfortunate in the name. It is the thing itself which is unfortunate, whether it is called a concentration camp or a strategic hamlet. Mr Warner says it is not wise to confine 18,000 civilians in close quarters, and leave them to organise their own administration and hygiene; camps must be kept spotlessly clean, otherwise disease will flourish.

Yet there is a note of exculpation in his account of the block-house system. Farms were destroyed, all rounded up, and the guerrilla was left to starve or surrender, while his family languished in a concentration camp, where cholera and typhoid took their toll. These are terrible measures. To say it was unwise not to organise the hygiene of these camps is to assume that it could have been organised in those days.

"With hindsight," says Mr Warner, "it has been pointed out that once the guerrillas had lost their homesteads and their families there was nothing to check their mobility, and their morale would be sustained by the thought of the sufferings of their wives and children." Surely some of this could also have been seen with foresight. It is widely assumed that in a civilised kind of war the army does not pillage and avoid killing civilians. But in this kind of war it appears merely that the individual soldier has handed over these ancient rights to the High Command. In this context, the arguments over gentlemanly behaviour which Mr Warner mentions seem especially bizarre. During the siege of Mafeking, the Moors refrained from shelling the town on Sundays. However, when Baden-Powell profited from this opportunity to organise a game of cricket, the Boers were so shocked at cricket on Sunday, they threatened to fire. It is when Mr Warner is at his most defensive that he is least convincing. Of course it is not fair to blame Kitchener for the existence of the Empire, or to hold him

## James Fenton on a life of the general who sent us off to the Great War

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## A Henry who lost his hooray

FICTION

Nicholas Shakespeare

THE GARISH DAY  
By Rachel Billington  
Hamish Hamilton, £9.95

ONE IS A WANDERER  
By Francis King  
Hutchinson, £9.95

THE TRICK OF THE GA  
BOLGA  
By Patrick McGinley  
Jonathan Cape, £9.95

feet, is particularly well done.

Urged by his mother into the more embracing arms of his Church, Henry alters course until abandoned, exposed and reduced he is a person capable of deep, selfless and not misty-mooded love. As a whole *The Garish Day* remains disparate and patchy, but some of its patches are very good indeed.

Francis King's collection of short stories - some dating back to 1949 - also roams the world, dealing whether in Brighton or Japan with crumbling middle-class marriages, academic homosexuals and strong eccentric women invariably in large houses which they cram with arty lodgers. King's favourite words are "etiolated", "hysteria", "pallor" and "grey"; his favourite situations, those which show his characters trickling saliva, grease and sweat from their respectable clenched chins as if leaking some inner weakness. Despite a liking for violence - there are frequent deaths both animal and human - King is the great tapper of that English passion, embarrassment (such as a child feels watching his parents weep).

His manicured, fastidious prose gets under the nail every time, catching accurately the dialogue that changes banter into anger, and the ambiguities

that follow when something you most want or you least want happens. Mrs Sparks's plot to cut down a tree in *The Tree* leaves her with an undercurrent of regret. Elizabeth feels a strange exhilaration and release at her close friend's death in *Home*.

In all the author shares the oriental composite, almost coldness, of many of his subjects. Like Stanley Spencer, he sees the blue vein in the breast rather than its sensual shape - which he is always covering in a rayon dressing-gown. So detached is King that often when he tries to make dense meat - as in *So Hurt and Humiliated* or *The Festival of the Dead* - it does not quite work.

Patrick McGinley's fifth novel has a similarly detached central character, an Englishman known only as Cootie who during the last war and for no apparent reason, escapes to Donegal "to find unity of experience". Cootie is the bland yeast which sets the locals into a state of high and frothy ferment. Within eight months he has discovered a drowned rafter, killed a neighbour in self-defence (and not told a soul), seduced a grass widow and then a young virgin who hangs herself because of his behaviour. The author tries to make this unfeeling, flat figure attractive by lack, lacking remorse, one is only glad when he receives his violent come-uppance.

Despite McGinley's failure with Cootie, I preferred this to novels of his like *Goosefoot* and *Foggage*. McGinley has a real and original ear, eye and tongue for the Irish landscape - its seabreezes laden with the sea-smell of salt - and its inhabitants who pop-up, talking nonsense, like crabs from *The Mollusk*; men whose boory breath "would put sheep" who remember sheep's faces and whose nicotine-fingered are like a vixen's tits. As for the Ga Bolga, I still haven't a clue what that is.

## No stone unturned in quest of the cliché

Basil Boothroyd

A DEFENCE OF CLICHÉS  
By Nicholas Bagnall  
Constable, £7.95

The author takes up the cudgels in no uncertain manner, and would give his (hermetic?) seal of approval to the football manager on whose televised lips I was recently hanging: asked to sum up the last performance in a repeated goalless replay he lamented, "It's basically all on yesterday, know what I mean?" I knew what he meant, despite his blissful ignorance that the phrase was untimely ripped from Macbeth, courtesy the Bard of Avon. This is the strength of the cliché.

It never ceases to amaze me, as the vast majority of letters to the press begin, that the Great and Good, from Quiller-Couch and Fowler, through Gowers, Partridge and others too numerous to mention, pursue the forlorn hope of persuading the man in the street to keep his well of English undefiled. They fail dismally. He is deaf to their entreaties, whose sweetness is wasted on the desert air, not least because in the final analysis they are preaching only to the converted.

Here is research in depth, no stone left unturned to proffer (no, it's catching) an embarrassment of riches. Mr Bagnall digs as far down as Homer and as close up as Bernard Levin, praising both ages for their cliché work. Levin, mourning that the world is full of "wars of numbers, wars of pestilence, famine and death", gains from the Biblical echoes, in the borrowed phrases "he has found the perfect shorthand". Homer's Achilles (the one with the heel) did not flatter and bawlingly kill his enemies. He "hurled their souls into Hades"; though it is hard to say (or is a matter for speculation) whether that is in the cliché class and the perfect shorthand for football managers.

But Mr Bagnall has many classes. Not only the well-tried and still serviceable word or two, but the cliché of style and plot among novelists (from "high tosh" to "low tosh"), of the stereotyped approach by reporters and sub-editors, or in letters of condolence when the gripper reaper comes. He has clichés, even, of architecture, and contrives, without visible contrivance, to equate the vanished decorative carvices of the ancient builders and their replacement by bald modern functionalism, with the loss of colour and fun in a language stripped of ornament. "Obviously," he says (a cliché word these days if you don't watch yourself), "the parallel is nothing like exact, but it is pleasant and instructive all the same".

So is the whole book, jammed with instruction, and more than pleasantly done, with clarity, humour and enviable learned excursions. Writers about writing are on this ice. This one hardly ever falls through, though once or twice finding himself "unable to resist" a quotation. (Still, even Homer nods.) And if, as defending counsel, he occasionally lapses into speeches for the prosecution, in the end the cliché leaves the court with hardly a stain on its character.

## Violent pheasant pluckers

Douglas Sutherland

THE LONG AFFRAY  
The Poaching Wars 1760-1914  
By Harry Hopkins  
Secker and Warburg, £12.90

a dead rabbit or an "offensive weapon" in the shape of a snare or a net was to face deportation for seven years. For less venial offences, fourteen years or life. When in 1892 Mr Justice Burroughs condemned Charles Smith to death for his part in the affray in Hough Coppice it set off a wave of outrage amongst the citizens of Romsey from the Mayor downwards. A great petition was got up but authority was unmoved. When Smith was hanged on the new portable "patent" scaffold on the walls of Winchester Castle in full view of the populace, a shudder ran through Hampshire. It escalated rapidly into near revolution - a revolt against privilege, and the man made laws which protected it.

As the owners of the great estates vied with each other in raising greater and greater quantities of game for their sport, to the extent of causing serious damage to the crops of tenant farmers, the penalties for interference with their pleasures became ever more Draconian.

To be caught in possession of

The reaction of the game preservationists was to fight violence with violence. They armed their keepers and invested them with police powers - but police answerable only to themselves. Soon more than half the prisoners who filled the jails up and down the country were awaiting trial at the Assizes for poaching and the hulks and transports to Australia were packed with the convicted.

Mr Hopkins describes what started as desperation against poverty and starvation and developed into full scale political and class warfare, with a taut but firmly-controlled restraint which only threatens to burst into flames when he comes to describe the grotesque *Battues*, made fashionable by Edward VII, when thousands of head of game were killed in a day to feed the vanity of the very rich whilst, out of sight of their grand mansions, the "curse of the pheasant" was still taking its toll in human lives.

The Great Affray is not dead, claims Mr Hopkins, citing recent examples of spurs amongst the embers in such reactionary strongholds as Lord Spencer's Althorp estate and Broadlands itself.

Perhaps, But I would hazard that the near issue of the "Poaching Wars" shows more vividly red in the hatred of class oppression and privilege which they did so much to create.

## A master musician in a minor key

Paul Griffiths

SCHUBERT AND HIS VIENNA  
By Charles Osborne  
Widenfeld & Nicolson, £14.95

work. In fact, this G minor quartet, like many of Schubert's early sonata-style compositions, breaks quite fundamentally with "the language of the Viennese classical tradition" - if by that we are meant to infer some generality of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. Its first movement has no real develop-

ment, but instead goes almost at once into a recapitulation which tonally mirrors the exposition: the first subject, therefore, comes back in the relative major, which is highly unclassical. But perhaps knowing this would not soothe the reader so much as the stream of mild approbations that flow from Mr Osborne's pen: "delicate", "popular", "lyrical", "warm", "Biedermeier". His other, more useful strength is to provide most of Schubert's surviving letters - though nobody should be surprised that these are so few.

So the first question has to be: how did he do it? Can one detect schemes, formulae or knacks that would have helped relieve some of the intellectual labour from the task? Where are the boundaries in his music between what was commonplace in his age and what he himself took as firm assumption, then between what was his assumptions and what he had to invent?

The very volume of his output also arouses problems of appreciation. How do we distinguish a great from a good song? Have our criteria always been the same? To what extent did Schubert single-handedly create the context within which his outstanding works are judged? Can we learn still more by extending our purview to works of his contemporaries? Did anyone at the time have any inkling of what he was doing? If not, why did he go on producing masterpieces many of which would not be heard until a generation after his death? And why did he leave so much unfinished?

None of these issues is explored by Charles Osborne, whose business is romantic biography, interspersed with segments of scene-setting and trailing some slight acknowledgement of works produced along the way. The critical comments are rarely more than that. For instance, we are informed that the G minor quartet "is a model of formal construction using the language of the Viennese classical tradition" (curiously the same piece pops back two pages later as if it had never been introduced, described now as "a charming and melodious

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RICHARD ADAMS

MAIA

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100 pages

A bleak poet

Edward Mortimer

THE SPIRIT OF ALLAH  
Khomeini and the Islamic Revolution  
By Amir Taheri  
Hutchinson, £14.95

memorable new details. Perhaps the most bizarre is the picture of the Shah and his Empress, solemnly sitting down to watch a special screening of the Dingo de Laurentis *King Kong*, laid on for them by Hoveyda in a vain attempt to convince the Shah that it was a bad idea to have Khomeini expelled from Iraq and sent to the West, since "the West would instantly approve anything exotic".

Overall Taheri is much harsher about the Shah, and much more scrupulous in admitting Khomeini's real strengths, than most Iranian royalists would like. Only at the very end does he indulge in some wishful thinking, and depict the Islamic Republic in 1985 as close to collapse.

Most painstaking research has gone into this book - most notably a careful sifting of the semi-official literature on the antecedents of the revolution published in Iran since 1979. It is a pity that many careless errors of chronology, and some misleading interpretations of Arabic terms or of Islamic history, undermine one's confidence in its general accuracy.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### A family affair

According to confidential minutes of a recent meeting of BBC top brass which have come my way, the corporation last month yielded to government pressure and allowed senior officials from the Ministry of Defence to visit a Panorama programme about the Walker family, who are alleged to have betrayed US naval secrets to the Russians. According to a BBC source yesterday, it was thought that the programme Family of Spies, "could have unwittingly revealed information of use to another power." In the event it was broadcast unchanged. The man who authorized the vetting was Alan Protheroe, assistant director-general and a lieutenant-colonel in the Territorial Army. The matter was raised at the recent meeting by Peter Pagnamenta, head of TV current affairs; but, as the minutes record, he was slapped down by Protheroe who said it was a "one-off" decision. The Panorama team were reportedly outraged but refused to speak on the record yesterday. One merely directed me to an article by Protheroe in *The Listener* in which he attacked the banning of the *Real Lives* film - "The argument about the national interest" demanding censorship of such voices is glib, and intrinsically dangerous....

### Sounds off

Some candid friend should tell Hank Marvin, the Shadows' guitarist turned Radio 2 presenter, what his bosses think of him. Confidential minutes of the BBC Radio Review Board meeting this month which have also been passed to me, record light entertainment head, Martin Fisher's damning verdict: "Not a great broadcaster but a nice man." The masculine tones of former Scots MP Margo MacDonald, presenter of Radio 4's *Colour Supplement*, come out little better - "becoming more relaxed but still sounded colder on air than off." Meanwhile, Radio 1 controller Johnny Beiring wonders if the same show's paper reviewer, Derek Jameson, "who had already appeared that morning on TV-am", was not becoming "too regular." As for Radio 4's *Dear and Honoured Lady*, current affairs editor Sandra Chalmers was "sorry only at the publicity given to the presence of the Queen Mother at a concert on the evening of transmission, whereas some scripted links implied she was at home listening to the radio...."

● Brighton is fresh out of shower curtains - because, a department store manager tells me, they have been bought up in their hundreds by a businessman who is shipping them to India to be turned into plastic saris. For the next monsoon?

### Written out

With only a month to go before the announcement of the Booker shortlist, let me save you that fiver you were going to put on John Fowles. Although his new novel, *Maggot*, has picked up a clutch of pre-publication raves, he has flatly refused to submit it for judging. He found the prospect "uncomfortable", say his publishers, Cape. With Graham Greene, who this year published *The Tenth Man*, also eschewing such circuses, could this be the start of a trend?

BARRY FANTONI



'Apparently their policy paper is printed on recycled manifestos'

### Flagging

The Library Association reports that Holborn Library is still trying to reunite a page of flag illustrations with the book from which it was ripped. The page was returned with the pitiful note: "This page was taken from one of your books earlier this year. I am sorry to have taken it but I felt it necessary at the time. I now return it. Unfortunately I cannot remember the title of the book it was taken from."

### Union first

The Transport and General Workers could become the first union with a black general secretary. Its national executive, which is looking for a deputy leader who might eventually succeed Ron Todd, plans to make the appointment on September 15. I hear that front runner John Freeman, who leads the union's Northern Ireland section - at the centre of the leadership ballot-rigging allegations - has decided not to apply because he has "no unfilled personal ambitions." This leaves the clever money on Bill Morris, the T&GWU's national boss officer and one of the few black leaders in our unions.

PHS

# Keeping the BBC free of politics

by Vincent Hanna

In its evidence to the Peacock committee on BBC financing, the National Union of Journalists has tried to redefine the relationship between the corporation and government. It suggests that a new body, answerable to Parliament, should be interposed between the two. It would perform the role now filled by the Home Secretary and undertake new responsibilities for protecting the public interest.

Our suggested title is the Broadcasting Review Board. Among its specific tasks it would nominate BBC governors (and also, perhaps, members of the IBA and the Broadcasting Complaints Commission).

BBC governors should never be the beneficiaries of political patronage. At present they have to be "approved" by both the Home Office and the prime minister. Allegations of political imbalance during the *Real Lives* controversy were followed by Labour spokesmen hinting at wholesale changes by a future Labour government. Politicians must not be allowed to play musical chairs with the BBC.

The board's nominees should reflect the varied nature of British society. Governors are now drawn exclusively from the "great and good". In some cases lesser would be better. The governors would continue their

vital role as lightning-conductors but with their independence protected and underpinned.

The new board would also consider applications for a higher licence fee. It would investigate the BBC's use of resources and report its findings and recommendations through the Home Secretary to Parliament, which would take the political decision.

In the last decade licence fee negotiations have often given politicians an opportunity to apply pressure on the BBC. Knowing that the matter was in the hands of an independent body, producers would not be nervous about making controversial programmes at so sensitive a time.

Another function would be that proposed by the Annan committee, of a public enquiry board. It would hold public hearings to hear suggestions on how the broadcasting services might be improved. It would report periodically - perhaps every five years - on how the BBC and IBA were discharging their responsibilities. This would do away with the present ad hoc inquiries instituted to suit changing political moods.

The board would have no power to interfere in the functions of the BBC or IBA; certainly not to influence editorial content. It would simply encourage and report on public discussion.

The board would take away none of the extensive statutory powers exercised by the Home Secretary; nor would it seek to dilute his ultimate legal authority to ban any programme.

Might not the board itself be partisan or open to manipulation? I think not. For a start, its members would be appointed by Parliament, which would examine its work. It could also be questioned by select committee.

The NUJ believes that the present structure of broadcasting in Britain, with its interlocking responsibilities and balance of tensions between broadcasters and government, is worth preserving, despite the abuse to which it has recently been subjected. But the structure needs a buttress if the "open continuing and healthy conflict", rightly praised by Peter Kellner on this page yesterday, is not to bring it crashing down. Our proposal could provide it.

The author, a writer and broadcaster, is a member of the national executive of the National Union of Journalists.

## Jack Spence assesses the army's role in South African politics



## Why Botha need not fear a palace revolution

The South African state of emergency and the army's heightened visibility during the recent disturbances have provoked renewed questioning about the military's true position. Is South Africa becoming a garrison state with soldiers assuming an absolute dominance in decision-making? If the situation appeared to be getting out of control, could the army prove to be a Praetorian Guard?

Until the mid-1970s the military had relatively little influence on government policy. Diplomatic forays into independent Africa - the "outward movement" of the 1960s and the "détente exercise" of 1974-5, launched in short-lived collaboration with the front-line African states on the Rhodesian issue - were undertaken on the assumption that "as the West becomes aware of our fruitful cooperation with the African states, its attitude towards us improves".

The failure of these initiatives and the subsequent embarrassment of the "Muldergate" scandal led to disillusion and growing impatience among senior officers with the "cocktail diplomacy" of the Department of Foreign Affairs. The way was clear for a tougher external posture for which the defence force would provide sophisticated equipment (largely home produced because of the arms embargo) and strategy designed to assert regional dominance employing military and economic instruments of coercion.

The military was well prepared. P. W. Botha, enjoying the advantage of long tenure at the Ministry of Defence (1966/78), had initiated a managerial revolution in the structure and function of the armed forces. Working closely with young technocrats such as Magnus Malan (the present Minister of Defence), Botha modernized the defence force, rationalized the system of command and control and won an increasing share of resources to provide both a conventional and a counter-insurgency capability.

After becoming premier in 1978, and drawing on his experience in the Defence Ministry, Botha streamlined organization and conduct of government business. His reforms greatly enhanced the position of the State Security Council, established in 1972 and now regarded as the

apex of a security establishment. The secretary of the council was, until recently, General A. J. van Deventer, whose staff was in part recruited from the defence force. Members include President Botha as chairman and the ministers of defence, foreign affairs, and law and order. At its regular meetings it acts as a gatekeeper through which all important government business must pass before submission to the cabinet.

The council's principal purpose is to implement a "total strategy" to cope with the "total onslaught" which, in the late 1970s, was defined as the product of a Marxist conspiracy using black African governments and alleged front organizations such as churches and trade unions. This definition of the threat clearly provided an enhanced role for the military. The 1973 defence white paper, for example, emphasized the inter-connection and inter-dependence of three basic elements: internal, foreign and defence policy. Total strategy, therefore, requires a fusion of the political and military resources available to the state and the defence force has, in effect, given up its role, in the words of one commentator, as the "neutral guardian of the peace and holder of the fort" to become an "active participant in decision making".

But influence does not mean effective and exclusive control over critical decisions. By agreeing in the early 1980s to the "destabilisation" of neighbouring countries accused of harbouring ANC guerrillas and support for anti-government groups such as Unita in Angola and the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, the council hoped that a clearly defined political objective could be achieved by military means. This was coercive regional

diplomacy with a vengeance, a Clausewitzian application of force which, in the case of Mozambique, produced the Nkomati Accord in March last year.

Thus, although the military role in decision making has assumed greater importance, evidence suggests that the politicians still define policy goals; there is an intimate civil-military collaboration in which Botha's views predominate.

Senior officers are also influential in the debate over political reform. They have been profoundly influenced by the literature on Third World counter-insurgency and, in particular, the doctrine that success requires an 80 per cent political and 20 per cent military capability.

At a lower level, this is reflected in the civil action programme in which servicemen work as doctors, teachers, engineers and administrators in Namibia and black areas of South Africa itself. Another example is the nine regional management centres intended to promote co-operation between the military and the civilian bureaucracies.

Thus reform for the more articulate and sophisticated officers is a variety of social engineering, the objective of which is to provide a shield of stability behind which the politicians bring about change, however limited in scope. At the same time they are seeking ways for the whites to share power without losing ultimate control.

Botha's policies and the key role given to soldiers in devising a coherent security policy have produced mixed results: the Nkomati accord has ended the use of Mozambique as a base for operations by guerrillas of the African National Congress but sabotage continues within South Africa and

the ANC's standing among blacks - especially that of its leader, Nelson Mandela - is higher than ever. The Mozambique rebels continue to play havoc with the Machel government's attempts to restore the economy despite South African promises to bring them to heel. Mediation by Pretoria between the warring factions has failed and the defence force is unwilling and probably unable to mount a sustained intervention in support of the Mozambique government, especially now that it is fully stretched helping the police in the townships.

The war in Namibia drags on and although withdrawal to the Orange River in theory offers a more defensible perimeter, the domestic costs of decolonizing the territory in terms of its impact on right-wing white opinion and black expectations are clearly too high. The black opposition (the United Democratic Front in particular) is better organized than any of its predecessors and the strategy of consumer boycott is difficult, if not impossible, to counter with orthodox military measures.

Yet despite the setbacks, there is no indication of military impatience with the shackles of civilian control. The popular image of South Africa as a nation at arms disguises the fact that the military elite is reluctant to do more than totter before direct military intervention to save it became even a remote possibility.

The National Party remains powerful not only in Parliament but in organs great and small, ranging from school boards to para-statal enterprises, while the lower ranks of the bureaucracy, the police, and the white trade unions would not automatically benefit from military rule.

It is not that there is a fundamental disagreement between soldier and civilian over the means and ends of policy; they are agreed, and that may be the most important obstacle to real and fundamental reform of the political system.

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The author, Professor of Politics at the University of Leicester, recently returned from a one-month visit to South Africa.

## Rajiv steps in where Sanjay failed

Delhi From the newspaper page, India's best-known cricketer, Sunil Gavaskar, points a finger at the reader and asks: "Do you love your family enough?" The advertisement goes on: "When I'm making runs, the more the better. But with children, it's different. You need to pay attention to them, educate them, play with them, love them. That's why I have only one. I can give him all the attention he needs - and believe me, life's a lot more fun. What about you? Do you love your family enough to plan it?"

The message is aimed at the urban, would-be sophisticates among the minority who understand English. For the rural masses, huge hearings are the medium. Posters show a beaming family: father, mother, and two chubby checked children - next to pictures of an intra-uterine device, the pill and a "nirodh", the Indian name for a condom. Even the country's most popular soap opera, *Hum Log*, is discreetly promoting the new family planning effort, instigated by the prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, who himself has two children.

Like many others he is unhappy with the results of policies for the control of population growth which for more than 30 years have failed to meet targets and at the inability of the bureaucrats to transform the programme into a genuine people's movement. The programme has flourished since Gandhi's brother Sanjay ran an unpopular and aggressive sterilization campaign in the mid-1970s.

That campaign ended in electoral humiliation for Mrs Indira Gandhi, and the family planning movement was set back by at least five years. The Ministry of Family Planning became the less emotive Ministry of Family Welfare and the number of sterilizations, particularly vasectomies, fell dramatically. Forced and coerced mass sterilizations, real or rumoured, are still remembered but it is a measure of the changed atmosphere and a realization of the problems confronting the country that the subject is again high on the political agenda.

Officials in the Family Welfare Ministry were delighted that the subject was hardly mentioned during last year's general election campaign. To them, this indicated that family planning was no longer a matter of controversy and that now was the time, with a youthful prime minister, to exercise the past and build a new consensus.

The figures are daunting. The World Bank estimates that India's population was 717 million in 1982 and will rise to between 927 million and 994 million by the turn of the century, increasing to perhaps 1.5 billion by the middle of the next century to overtake China. India itself projects a population of 950 million by the year 2000, finally stabilizing at 1.3 billion. If this target is to be achieved, results must improve, as the decline in the birth rate has not matched that in the death rate. India has not matched the successes of Mexico, Colombia

the Philippines, where contraceptive use has increased greatly since 1980. The declared goal now is to have 60 per cent of the fertile population using contraception within 15 years.

With the new sense of urgency has come a belated rethink of the best way to tackle the issue. Sterilization, on which most emphasis has been placed since the programme's inception, is no longer seen as the palliative; conventional contraceptives are more in favour.

Why it has taken so long to promote them when sterilization was clearly unacceptable is not clear. As Mrs Rami Chhabra of the Family Planning Foundation said: "Sterilization is a middle-aged method when people have done their damage."

At least the ministry now admits that it was not the answer. "Younger people obviously cannot be expected to go in for sterilization. Methods such as IUDs, conventional contraceptives and oral pills are the real answer," it confidently suggests. The message: "delay the first, space the second, and stop thereafter" but can this change the enormous social pressures for fertility to be proved by producing a first child within a year of marriage? It is doubtful.

After all, only a tiny minority of newly weds even consider using contraceptives and fewer still discuss the idea beforehand. In many rural areas, tradition, intermingled with bedeviling India's efforts to keep its population in check.

Richard Ford

Ronald Butt

## A lesson from Assisi

The relationship between religious understanding and political practice defies definition, and politicians who attempt to invoke theological principles to justify their policies risk the charge of sanctimoniousness if not hypocrisy. The public's instinct is to scoff when appeals to spiritual references are used to lard political rhetoric, which is on the whole a healthy reaction.

Yet this should not imply disjunction between religious principles (in however wide a sense) and political practice, nor can it absolve anyone with the vaguest claim to the former from thinking about the nature of the connection. I have never been more forcefully struck by this than I was during the best part of a week spent in Assisi on a recent Italian holiday.

It is still St Francis's city; the founding idea of the Franciscan order remains remarkably powerful. In summer friars from many countries, and speaking many tongues, gather there to look after parties of young people, and to explain the Basilica, St Francis and the order he founded.

They tell of his mysticism and visions, of his total embrace of poverty and of his renunciation of every vestige of material ownership. Yet he and his followers remained in the world and dependent on the world in a way of life quite different from the monastic. I was increasingly struck by the thought that the Franciscan ideal challenged almost every political idea in every age; it represents a criterion by which human behaviour (including political behaviour) can be tested.

But what is the relevance now of a man who renounced the world to preach, heal and live among the poorest; who, owning nothing, lived by begging. You can hardly be in Assisi without sparing a thought for Mrs Thatcher (not simply because on first entering Downing Street she quoted words from St Francis's prayer, which have since often been thrown back at her) and also for Mr Kinnock and his friends as well.

On the face of it, Francis might seem to be the least likely saint to appeal to a Conservative of Mrs Thatcher's intensity of belief in property-owning and defence. When he was warned by the Bishop of Assisi of the difficulties of his chosen life, Francis replied: "If we possessed property we should have some need of arms for its defence, for it is the source of all quarrels and lawsuits, and the love of God and one's neighbours usually finds many obstacles therein: that is why we do not desire temporal goods."

That such is in practice the price to be paid for property is undeniable. But it would be as absurd to draw a general rule of non-possession from the Franciscan ideal of poverty as it would be to condemn the married state for the generality of mankind on the grounds that a friar could not do his work in the world if so encumbered.

Besides, to be begging preachers who ministered to the poorest, the early Franciscans needed owners and workers from whom to beg. Nor, moreover, was the Franciscan renunciation of property "socialist" doctrine, for its purpose was not, as with the monastic orders, to renounce personal ownership in favour of ownership in common. At

the beginning, the renunciation was collective as well as individual; it involved even a refusal to own a church or a house to live in so as to be totally free for the life of service and charity.

The original concept of St Francis was plainly impractical, save for a few. Even in his own day, the rule of total poverty was moderated, and afterwards Franciscans were allowed the use of houses and churches of their own. In Assisi itself, great masterpieces of Gothic art commemorate him in a manner quite outside his own conception. Why, then, should such a creed remain so challenging?

How, moreover, can a modern Franciscan approach a tradition containing so much that is legendary if not superstitious? I asked a young English friar that question, wondering if there were difficulties in a tradition in which swallows obeyed the saint by keeping silent while he preached, and a wolf who had terrorized the populace signalled its repentance to him, and thereafter kept the peace?

His answer was that each individual in each age must interpret the tradition for himself; that its essence was willingness to accept without resistance whatever turned up to be done. You can give your wealth away so as not to exploit others by possessing it, but it is still possible to exploit others by superior talent and ability - which is perhaps as much a lesson for the organizing socialist who enjoys the intellectual pleasure of devising redistribution as the virtue of renunciation is a warning that Tory theory should not set too much store by personal possessions.

The example of St Francis teaches in the manner of a parable, offering a glimpse of a truth that can be apprehended in no other way. Its essential message is humility, service and personal responsibility through control of the will. Practised by human nature, the ideal of course becomes flawed. Like that of the state, the history of the church is a cycle of reform, corruption and reform from which the friars themselves were not excepted.

For the politicians, the challenge of Assisi is to their sense of proportion. Mrs Thatcher was surely not wrong to have echoed Francis's words: "Where there is discord, may we bring harmony. Where there is error, may we bring truth. Where there is a promise, Nor is there any reason to think that harmony would have been better achieved (say, in industrial relations) by greater compromise of principle; probably the opposite.

The lesson of this religious movement which, in its own beginning made so many apparently political statements, is rather that politicians should know the limitations of politics and not claim too much for their craft. They must understand that if a greater rule than that of politics survives by adaptation and reinterpretation, there are certainly no absolutes in political and economic doctrine. The politician's difficulty is that humility does not come easily, and it takes a great deal of humility to admit that you do not have all the answers, but are only groping after them.

moreover... Miles Kington

## Dark at the end of the tunnel

There was every chance that I would have been stranded at the end of the week, holding an expensive rail ticket and unable to get back to London except by car, coach, hitchhiking, coastal steamer, aeroplane, cycling or hang-gliding. Put like that, it didn't sound too bad to be marooned, but there are two special reasons why I didn't like the idea of being involved in a national rail shut-down. One is obvious. I prefer travelling by train to any other form of transport and the other is that I hate being victimized by a strike which I cannot understand.

There was nothing specially incomprehensible about this threatened strike. All strikes in Britain are incomprehensible to the outsider. This is because strikes are never about what the participants pretend they are about, and when representatives of their position they only make things worse. Often I have had a rough idea of the reasons for a strike until I have heard the union and management explanations; then I have had no idea at all.

There was a good example a few years ago when train drivers in south London walked out over the dismissal of a driver who had been found moonlighting at another job, or drunk in charge of a train, or selling diesel oil cheap from the back of an engine - one of those petty offences which cause instant dismissal when they become too blatant.

The drivers clearly went on strike because they felt the dismissal was too harsh. I felt I could understand that. But the industrial correspondent of a national newspaper wrote that it wasn't like that at all; whatever the offence was, all the drivers were at it. What's more, management knew that all the drivers were at it and normally turned a blind eye. No, that was not what the strike was over at all.

Those are the dreaded words. What the strike is really about. That industrial correspondent had momentarily let the cat out of the bag and indeed I never saw his name in a newspaper again. He was probably dismissed for being honest on the job or being sober in charge of his typewriter. Strikes are never really about 5 per cent, tea intervals,

or even taking guards off trains. What they are about is resentment at management being disingenuous, impatience at union intransigence, bad behaviour, lack of consultation, unofficial perks being whittled away or changes to any of those traditional customs in-built in British society for which there are no agreed rules for the game.

The reason that strikes drag on and on is nobody seems to talk about what they are really about. Spokesmen on television refer to agreements being disregarded and agreed procedures being ignored and one side being in flagrant disregard of a previous arrangement, and nobody watching television has the faintest idea what they are talking about. It simply is not the British way of doing things, to come out in the open and say what's really on your mind.

One day, perhaps, I shall see a union leader being asked why he is leading his men on strike, and saying: "Because the way the management talks to me gets up my nose, or a chairman of a board revealing that the strikers already secretly get 20 per cent more than they are asking for, but I do not think so. The trouble with so much of British life is that it is run with a wink and a nod, a trade-off here for a concession there, with you scratching my back and I scratching yours. And none of it in written form, certainly not the kind of form you could discuss openly.

Yes, strikes in Britain are bad enough already but what makes them worse - as Digby Anderson wrote on this page on Tuesday - is having to listen to representatives of both sides pretending to talk about them. To this day probably neither Scargill nor MacGregor realized that they are hated by the public less for prolonging the miners' strike than for boring us during its course.

That was what was so refreshing about the recent 24-hour BBC journalists' strike. By its very nature it was a strike that nobody could go on the air to talk about, not even to tell us what it was really about. We didn't want to know what it was really about. We just wanted it to go on and on and on.





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## CLEAR SIGNAL

The NUR leadership hoped that a high turnout in the ballot of its 11,000 guards would be the key to a clear mandate for industrial action. It got its high turnout - 84 per cent - and by a majority of 4,815 to 4,360 it lost. There was a silent majority after all and British Rail management, the Government and the long-suffering rail users can be well pleased at the discovery.

The NUR General Secretary, Mr Jimmy Knapp, had carefully made sure that the resolution before the guards was not an extreme one. He was not asking for the immediate strike action that more militant members of his executive wanted. Yet as the law requires the ballot paper did make plain that to vote for industrial action was to vote for a breach of contract of work. The ballot provisions of the 1984 Employment Act have stood up well in what had been seen as their first big test. To those who argued that ballots might im-

prove union democracy but would not necessarily stop strikes here is one important strike which has been stopped by the democratic wishes of trade union members. Mr Knapp's charges of intimidation are as transparent as they are desperate; democracy does not intimidate; it relieves improper pressure.

Mr Knapp tried hard to associate his union's large majority in favour of continuing its political fund with his call for loyalty to the union leadership in its opposition to driver-only operations. The result has proved that the guards saw this confusion for what it was. They wanted their union funds to continue to support the Labour Party. They did not want industrial action which, as they had been clearly warned, would further damage their industry at a time when it was only just recovering from the strike by their mining colleagues who had

had no chance to express their view through the ballot box.

The defeat of Arthur Scargill has sounded a note of realism which still resounds amongst trade union members. Whether it does so among other trade union leaders who meet in Blackpool next week remains to be seen.

British Rail can now return to the negotiations with its big public sector customers with renewed confidence. The coal, steel and power industries have all seen the possible advantages of road transport as a cheaper and more flexible alternative.

British Rail has always made clear that the dispute was not just about driver-only operations but the need for a wide ranging package of productivity measures to improve the competitiveness of the railways and protect the jobs of railmen. The guards have now given it the green light to translate these ambitions into action - and given a signal to Blackpool.

## BRAZIL'S ECONOMIC 'MIRACLE'

The resignations of Brazil's finance minister and Central Bank governor have important implications both for Brazil itself and for the future course of international debt negotiations. The resignations result from a deep-rooted tension within the government between those who favour an orthodox and broadly monetarist approach to Brazil's economic problems and those who advocate a more expansionist, growth-oriented policy. The resignations provide clear evidence that President Sarney has shifted towards the latter group led by planning Minister Joao Sayad. This shift is above all the result of political pressures. Sarney has always lacked the personal stature of his predecessor Tancredino Neves, and has been unable to count on the firm support of the governing Democratic Alliance coalition, many of whose members have their sights fixed on the various rounds of elections starting in November.

Sarney's shift is partly opportunistic, an attempt to build up public support in a country where short term economic success remains the key to political legitimacy. But it also results from his appreciation that the greatest danger to Brazil and perhaps also to the industrial world comes not from a failure to pay its debts but from a social explosion amongst Brazil's

urban masses who gained little or nothing from the country's economic miracle.

The problem facing the new economic team is how to reconcile this danger with the growing evidence that the country's public sector deficit is out of control and that hyper-inflation is lurking around the corner. Continued high inflation will not only undermine the country's incipient economic recovery but, in the longer term is itself bound to be politically destabilizing. It is in terms of Sarney's resolve, and even more his ability, to institute the reforms necessary to restructure Brazil's public sector finances, that the greatest doubts and worries must remain.

Events in Brazil also serve as an unpleasant reminder that the debt crisis has not gone away and that it is unlikely to do so in the foreseeable future. There is little alternative but to press on with yet another round of negotiations between Brazil, its international creditors and the IMF. These negotiations are bound to be protracted, difficult and bitter, precisely because Brazil has a greater capacity to bargain effectively than any other major debtor. A vital first step for success is that Brazil's bankers maintain confidence and keep in place the \$16 billion of interbank trade and credit

lines without which a further liquidity crisis could not be averted.

The hopeful sign is that common interests still clearly exist. Brazil continues to meet all interest payments on time, and the majority opinion in government still sees real advantages in eventually striking an agreement with the IMF. Above all, there is as yet no political consensus for the kind of radical change of direction that would necessarily follow from an open breach with the IMF. The most immediate danger is that, by pushing too hard, both sides might lose out.

Excessive IMF pressure would cut the ground from under Sarney's feet, would provide encouragement to more radical groups and would force Brazil away from its traditional position as Latin America's leading moderate debtor. Exaggerated Brazilian intransigence would only hasten the erosion of international confidence, leading to the evaporation of essential trade credits, the falling off of foreign investment and an indefinite postponement of the country's return to the international capital markets. There are some in Brazil who would look favourably on such an outcome and the political opportunities that might follow. It is important that they should not be rewarded.

## I'M STILL SAFE, FLY ME

Any holidaymakers held up by the Civil Aviation Authority's insistence that all aircraft engines of the type that failed in Manchester be checked immediately for cracks in their combustion chambers will surely have thanked rather than cursed the safety regulators. Since cracks had been found in six of the Pratt & Whitney engines, the CAA could not be accused of overreaction, even though its American equivalent has chosen not to act on the information automatically telexed round the world by the CAA.

Even if there had been a hint of overreaction, it would have been justified by the need for the public to know that the authorities are vigilant. Public confidence in the safety of air travel has been shaken by a series of accidents that have killed 1,511 passengers and crew so far in 1985, making it the worst year on record. In Japan, for instance, people travelling between Tokyo and Osaka have switched in noticeable numbers from air to rail travel.

The previous year had been one of the safest ever recorded, though that will have been little consolation to the families of the 430 killed. Moreover, 1984 had confirmed a long trend, at least since the world's worst disaster in 1977, in which deaths and accident rates had been stable or falling despite rapid growth in the number of passengers and flights worldwide. Statistically, 1985 is an aberration to the

airline industry record as a relatively safe form of travel.

Statistics, however, are only part of the story. This year's disasters may cause unjustified anxiety among passengers just as the previous good record may have, ever so stealthily, induced some complacency. However safe, airline travel may be, passengers in any aircraft are far more aware of the dangers attending any flight than, say, passengers on a train or bus. The fragile nature of the craft in the sky, the accuracy needed in take-off and landing, the overwhelming communication of mechanical power as an aircraft rushes down the runway and the catastrophic nature of accidents all ensure that. Hence, whatever the figures suggest, passengers need constant reassurance that everything possible is being done to put safety first and, after a series of accidents, are even more likely to worry about all the things that can go wrong.

Terrorism, still a suspect in the recent Air India crash, adds a new dimension. The possibility of pilot error has always been there. There must also be fears that the pressures on costs of airlines facing a much more competitive environment might lead to corner-cutting on safety. But this, like mechanical error, seems even more avoidable.

The existence of a strong independent safety authority is both essential and reassuring. Our CAA is backed by a well-

regarded Department of Transport Accident Investigation Branch and is part of a worldwide network of authorities that co-operate and have an integrated intelligence service to monitor accidents.

One possible weakness is that manufacturers and airlines propose, but the CAA disposes, which might make its powers to certify or ground aircraft seem negative. In practice, however, the CAA has already started a review of emergency evacuation procedures, part of the general concern over safety within the passenger cabin that came to the fore in Manchester. It recently ordered that all seats must be flame-retardant within two years and hopes that new regulations on helicopters will come into force by the end of the year.

Even so, the psychological effect of recent crashes may cause some recent ideas to be modified: for instance, both the CAA and the American Federal Aviation Authority controversially approved modifications to close off two of the ten emergency exits designed into Boeing 747s and proposals for conditional approval of large twin-engine planes to fly the Atlantic, now under discussion with airlines, may need further thought. The series of recent disasters may be a statistical coincidence, but everyone involved in the aircraft and airline industry knows that customer confidence in safety is their most important commercial asset.

## Road to recovery?

From Mrs M. S. Thurman  
Sir, Articles such as Tim Congdon's on the state of the economy in today's Times (August 6) leave members of the public such as myself completely baffled. Economists prove by figures such as this that the country's economic performance is, in fact satisfactory - "Britain does not have any serious economic problems at present". Other economists "prove" that the reverse is the case. Yet members of the public such as myself see all around us deep trouble.

Teachers, lecturers and the education services, including universities, experience undisputed problems through lack of resources; in this area, Wirral and Merseyside, droves of youngsters without any, or without permanent jobs; older men redundant and with little prospect of

work in the future; desperate deterioration in cities such as Liverpool; police saying lack of resources is the reason for their failure to stem the tide of crime; the list could be continued.

Are such problems in fact nothing to do with the economic health of the country? If they are not, what is their cause? Perhaps the answer is that the economic state of the country is an average (in some senses hypothetical) concept; Tim Congdon then could be right.

If so, how utterly depressing for anyone unfortunate to live in the less well endowed regions, and what on earth is to be done about it? Certainly then, articles such as his exuding complacency and optimism only serve to deepen the gloom.

Yours sincerely,  
M. SHIRLEY THURMAN,  
Orlando Road,  
Hooton Road, South Wirral, Merseyside.

## Little-known phrases

From Mr A. R. Walsley  
Sir, Real life is better value. The Reverend J. S. Trimmingham, in his *Sudan Colloquial Arabic* (Oxford University Press, 1946), has a good ear.

Father: "What's the matter with Ahmad, sitting alone and sulking?"

Mother: "Ahmad, go out and play ball with the little ones."

Son: "I don't want to go out and play ball."

Mother: "I said to you 'go', you bastard, before I come for you with this stick."

Yours faithfully,  
A. R. WALMSLEY,  
Manor Farm,  
Dunmow Road,  
Bishop's Stortford,  
Hertfordshire,  
August 17.

## Right of way in NW Passage

From Mr J. Davis, MLA of British Columbia (North Vancouver-Seymour)

Sir, Canadians have a Polar Sea problem. They want to hold on to our northern archipelago, its adjoining marine and mineral resources included. But they have an interest, also in "freedom of the high seas" (report, August 13). Easy navigation is essential to Canada, a major trading nation.

Foreign vessels are welcome in our ports. Free passage for foreign flagships is essential to our economic wellbeing. Imagine what would happen if imports and exports from Canada were denied passage through other watercourses round the world. Imagine what would happen if access to the English Channel, Strait of Gibraltar, the Panama Canal, the US side of the St Lawrence Seaway was subject to the whims of neighbouring nations.

Commerce by water, I contend, is one thing. Ownership of the land and adjoining marine and mineral resources another. Canadians should be open-minded where transportation is concerned. They should be possessive and firm when ownership of islands, fish, oil and gas, etc. are involved.

The trip of the US Polar Sea through Canada's Arctic waters must be viewed in this light. Welcome it as a transportation breakthrough. Ignore it as a challenge to Canadian ownership in the far north. Go for freedom on the high seas in the Arctic and elsewhere. But, take a hard line when it comes to sovereignty.

The Arctic archipelago is Canada's because our people were there first. No court recognizing history, and knowing the difference between transportation and possession, will see it otherwise.

Yours sincerely,  
JACK DAVIS,  
Legislative Assembly,  
Province of British Columbia,  
Canada,  
August 14.

## Memory of NHS

From Mr John Studd

Sir, There is much wisdom in your suggestion (leading article, August 22) of private beds for private hospitals as, common to most nationalized facilities, the private rooms in NHS hospitals are usually inefficient and filthy. Many consultants have already made the choice not to use these appalling pay-beds, preferring the clinical and administrative qualities of private hospitals (regrettably mostly American) in this country.

We have an increasing problem of medical care in this country in that we have unacceptably long outpatient waiting lists, more than 700,000 people waiting for surgery and increasing medical unemployment. It is no secret that we spend less on health and we have the least number of doctors per unit of population than any Western country - except Turkey.

No government has made any attempt to improve this. I cannot escape the conclusion that we desperately need an expanding private sector of the highest standard to deal with the increasing work and create jobs for medical and paramedical personnel. Do we have a choice between poor NHS pay-beds and good private hospitals? It would seem to be in keeping with our national decline that we not only offer, without shame, a sloppy product but then encourage actions which create profits for foreign companies while our own skilled endeavours - in this case the NHS - retreat into a memory.

I am, yours sincerely,  
JOHN STUDD,  
120 Harley Street, W1,  
August 23.

## The wet set

From Mr Frank J. Gorman

Sir, Patricia Clough (report, August 24) is told by East Anglian farmers that badgers are gathering wet leaves for their sets in anticipation of imminent wet weather. The other reason may be that they cannot find any dry ones.

Yours unseasonably,  
FRANK J. GORMAN,  
2 Southview Drive,  
Walton-on-Naze,  
Essex,  
August 24.

## Doubts on MORI poll

From Mr Joe Haines

Sir, The Chairman of the Liberal Party, Mr Paul Tyler, asks a number of questions in *The Times* today (August 23) about the publication of the MORI polls on the Brecon and Radnor by-election. If Mr Tyler's concern for discovering the truth had been as strong as his instinct for innuendo he had only to ask me and I would have told him.

No doubt *The Sunday Times* will answer for the two MORI polls which it published and Mr Worcester can speak to the questions addressed to him. I can answer for the *Mirror*.

To his first question about the commissioning of the poll, I can readily tell Mr Tyler that it was not done by the *Mirror*. We were offered the poll after it had been completed. It was apparently significant, showing a substantial Labour lead.

We were not told then - and did not know until after polling day - that Mr Worcester and MORI had changed their methodology. On MORI's past performance we had no reason to believe the poll was unreliable. The price was reasonable and we decided to buy it as the first poll taken in the constituency.

In his second question, Mr Tyler insinuates that the *Mirror* had pressed a so-called telephone recall

## Combating the costs of agriculture

From Professor David Harvey

Sir, Our leader today (August 26) on farming has made a case for it. It doesn't say than for what it does. For the most part you repeat, along with the German professors you quote, well worn arguments about the costs of the CAP (common agricultural policy) and its unacceptable surpluses, as well as some assertions about the damage that the policy does to the conservation of the countryside.

I have no wish to defend the CAP as it stands, and have often been highly critical of it in the past. However, your leader, in common with most other critiques, fails to come to terms with the realities of the current policy, especially when you state your preference for the price mechanism as the appropriate instrument of direction, rather than quotas.

Many people have been saying this for years, and the Council of Ministers show no more signs of taking any notice now than they ever have. It is far too simplistic to suppose that this is because ministers are either idiots or fully paid-up members of their own farm lobbies, since even the latter now recognise that unlimited guarantees and unfettered price support are not the answer.

The fact is that the current level of price support has become embedded in the cost structure and asset values of the industry, without markedly improving the remaining incomes of the farmers. To remove the support at the dramatic rate required to balance the domestic EEC market, and the CAP budget would leave very many farmers bankrupt, as well as doing heaven knows what to the countryside and the rural environment.

It is irritating that even the real costs of the policy, to say nothing of its effects on the environment, appear to be taken as read, although there appears to be no general agreement about their actual magnitude. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland has been involved in assessing the costs and benefits of the CAP for five years now, and the most recent estimate suggests that the consumer cost amounts to about 16 to 18 per cent of EEC food expenditure.

When added to the more easily defined taxpayer cost, the total costs outweigh the "producer" benefit by about 1.3 to 1, which may not be all that far out of line with the political weights on the rural versus the richer urban populations. We still know practically nothing about the

effects of the policy, or of any possible reforms, on the development of the rural natural, social, or economic environment, and such research funds as have been directed to this question are not adequate to do more than specify the questions.

What is needed is a policy which, while lowering market prices to more world-competitive levels, also: i) compensates farmers for at least some of the capital and income losses they would suffer; ii) allows and encourages industry costs to adjust to lower prices; and iii) does so without resulting in dramatic changes in the current farming structure, at least not in the direction of many fewer and larger farms.

Neither you, nor more importantly the European Commission in its recently published discussion paper on "Perspectives for the CAP", offer any solution to this problem. Social security payments, retirement plans and golden handshakes have not proved politically attractive or administratively straightforward in the past and do not seem likely to now. Neither do these plans offer any realistic solution to the immediate problem of over-production.

A possibility which takes account of the characteristics of the problem is to use farm-level saleable quotas to: i) differentiate prices so that the first few units of production from farms are worth more than the subsequent units to direct the support towards the smaller farms; ii) to compensate those who give up production at the support-price level, either partially or completely, through the sale of quota rights to other farmers or to the authorities; iii) to limit the overall level of community support to a "standard quantity", which might then be further reduced through the official purchase of quota rights.

The initial distribution of quota rights can be skewed in favour of the smaller farms and the subsequent ownership per farm can be limited so as to preserve the rural infrastructure. A further refinement would allow member states to provide additional support to their own farmers through the same quota mechanism if they so wish, thus putting the CAP on a par with most other EEC policies which are only partially funded by the Community.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID R. HARVEY,  
38 Percy Park,  
Tynemouth,  
North Shields,  
Tyne and Wear,  
August 26.

## Moral absolutism

From Mr Edmund Gray

Sir, What wild accusations, what absurd confusions abound in Paul Johnson's attack of August 22 on the moral relativists who differ from him on abortion and embryo experiments!

Avowed moral absolutists like Mr Johnson believe that certain acts are wrong regardless of any good that may come of them. By contrast, moral relativists believe that all the consequences of an act should be taken into account in assessing its rightness.

Similarly, whereas absolutists insist that embryos have rights as persons from the start, for relativists rights do not arise until there is some self-identity or capacity for distress.

It does not follow from the relativists' position, as alleged by Mr Johnson, that they deny permanent moral principles or a natural law valid irrespective of human provisions. Nor is relativism incompatible with a belief that each person has rights that are not to be overborne for the benefit of society as a whole.

The absurdity of the absolutist position is exposed by Mr Johnson himself, whose opposition to all abortion and all embryo experiment rests on the premise that taking life is always wrong, yet who believes in capital punishment, "to defend life itself". This is more than "paradoxical", as he admits, it is self-contradictory.

Even on the absolutism thus half-jettisoned, Mr Johnson would still have to condemn Britain for waging war against Hitler, since this was done merely "to defend life" - whereas for relativists the war was justified if it prevented more evil than it caused.

He reaches the pitch of absurdity when he blames moral relativism for being an "essential pre-condition" of the atrocities of twentieth-century

dictatorships. Surely, on the contrary, these stemmed from an absolutist view that party doctrine or dictator's command must take priority over all other considerations?

Finally, it should be remembered that it was a belief in the absolute duty not to break oaths that inhibited some German officers from what relativists would hold was their greater duty to overthrow Hitler.

Yours faithfully,  
EDMUND GRAY,  
85A Stockwell Park Road, SW9,  
August 23.

## Technical hitch

From Mr Donald Madgwick

Sir, Like your correspondent, Mr Peter Cass (August 27), I am a former hitch-hiker who, on becoming a driver, decided to repay the debt to a future generation by giving lifts to all who solicited them.

One man scolded me for not being able to go faster in the sports car in which I was giving him a hundred-mile lift. A second asked me to turn the radio off as it was giving his girlfriend a headache. A third, on being bought a cup of tea at a wayside cafe, demanded a meal to go with it. A fourth, given a lift from Gloucester to Bristol, on our passing the bus, turned to his friend and gleefully told him how much money they had saved on the fares they had been intending to spend.

To be fair, I have never been physically threatened. Nevertheless, today's breed of hitch-hiker does seem somewhat deficient in that essential element of tact on which we used to pride ourselves.

Yours faithfully,  
DONALD MADGWICK,  
201 Woodside Green, SE25,  
August 27.

## ON THIS DAY

AUGUST 29, 1980

The last 36 natives of the remote island of St Kilda, 80 miles west of the Outer Hebrides, were evacuated on August 29, 1980. The island had been lived on since prehistoric times, but the population had fallen from an estimated 180 in 1857. The Special Correspondent of *The Times* was Alasdair Alpin MacGregor, the Scottish author.

## "LAST POST" AT ST. KILDA

### ISLANDERS TAKEN OFF TO-DAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT) LOCHMADDY, AUG. 29

The last phase in the removal of the colony from St. Kilda will take place to-morrow, when the Admiralty ship *Harebell* will take off the remaining population to Oban, preparatory to their settlement in Mallaig (Argyll). The evacuation affects some 36 natives, together with the island nurse and the missionary and his small family. Owing to heavy seas the Glasgow vessel *Dunera* had to have to run for shelter into a sea loch on the west coast of Skye, with the result that she was late in arriving yesterday at St. Kilda to deliver the last mailing for the natives, and take off such of the sheep stock as the natives had taken after the ship's previous call a couple of weeks ago. In addition, the *Dunera* Castle loaded all the islanders' cattle - 10 animals in all and the bulky possessions of the inhabitants, who are being conveyed from Oban to their new surroundings.

During the afternoon and evening some hundreds of sheep were placed in small boats and towed out to the *Dunera* Castle by the natives in the village bay. Owing to difficulty in working with the sheep, which are semi-wild, operations had to be suspended about midnight, and the natives began to transport their belongings by light from a couple of lanterns. The goods consisted mainly of wooden chests containing clothes and personal effects, spinning wheels, querns, and pieces of furniture, many of which have been bought by tourists who visited the island in the ss. Hebrides some days ago.

The St. Kildians began their work early this morning and by 9 a.m. had the remainder of the sheep aboard. The six cows on the island had to swim out from the jetty dragged by a rope fastened to the stern of a small boat.

### THE LAST MAILS

The last mail dispatched to St. Kilda from Greenock was one of the smallest ever carried. The final outgoing dispatch, however, was by far the heaviest that ever left St. Kilda. A number of cases and boxes ashore from the *Dunera* Castle and crowded round the little village post-office in their anxiety to procure any remaining relics of the island. They bought large supplies of stamps, picture post-cards, and even local scenes, and many pieces of woolen goods manufactured by St. Kilda women from the fleeces of the famous St. Kilda sheep.

The island postmaster, Mr. Neil Ferguson, was engaged all day in separating and re-shipping the community's sheep, but his duties were undertaken by Alasdair Alpin MacGregor, a young Scots writer on the Western Isles. Mr. MacGregor stamped for the last time several hundreds of cards and letters addressed to every part of the world. The post office business did not finish until 2 a.m., when he stamped a parcel that a native had almost left behind on the island. The removal of the St. Kildians to the mainland to-morrow will mark the end of a struggle against Nature that has been going on for centuries, and that in the last few years had become more acute owing to the decline in the number of able-bodied men who normally would man the boats and attend to fishing and turf-cutting. From August until May the community was entirely cut off from civilization except when a storm-bounded trawler sought shelter in the bay, in front of the island and brought the mails, that often had accumulated for months, and additional provisions. The trawler men have been noted for their hospitality and showed to the St. Kildians. During the winter months the island's manpower had dropped so low in recent years that for three years the natives have not ventured near the adjoining island of Boreray.

## Safety in the air

From Sir Andrew Gilchrist

Sir, In his illuminating article (August 23) about recent air disasters, Mr Stephen Aris refers to the carriage by passengers of duty-free liquor "which all experts agree is a major fire hazard but which airlines are reluctant to ban for commercial reasons".

This hazard can be eliminated overnight with no loss of commercial profit to the airlines, with no loss of petty satisfaction to the passenger. Let a passenger from London airport buy on his departure not a bottle of whisky but a piece of paper entitling him to a bottle of whisky on presentation of the said piece of paper at (say) Barcelona, at the duty-free shop there, and the same in reverse.

What commercial considerations can be argued against this simple procedure? Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW GILCHRIST,  
Arthur's Crag,  
Hazelbank, by Lanark.

## Whistle stop

From Mr S. I. Martys

Sir, "Where have all the whistles gone?" writes Dr Grant (August 26). Yesterday's whistler has been replaced by the stoney-faced stare of a man plugged into his Walkman! Yours faithfully,  
S. I. MARTYS,  
Applecross,  
Widdale Crescent,  
Bakewell,  
Derbyshire.







# THE ARTS

With Monday night's scintillating all-American Prom as an all-too-rare co-operative venture with BBC2, and Gershwin as *This Week's Composer*, Radio 3 is having one of its brief bright spells, but it is nowadays far too often overcast: Richard Morrison investigates what is wrong and what can be done to restore the channel to its former glory

## Complacent approach to a specialist audience

It should have been Radio 3's big year. The Bach, Handel and Scarlatti tercentenaries, and the designation of 1985 as European Music Year by the Strasbourg bureaucrats, have given an enormous fillip to the serious music world - a boost which many organizations, from multinational record companies to local choral societies, have eagerly exploited.

Yet Radio 3, ever wary of touching anything that smacks of the populist, has missed the boat. Its celebrations of the tercentenaries were staid and unsophisticated. While television hooked comparatively large audiences with quirky, stimulating drama-documentaries like Colin Nears's *The Cantor of St Thomas* (BBC 2) or Anna Ambrose's *Honour* (BBC 2), Radio 3's lacklustre effort mainly consisted of broadcasting elderly commercial recordings. Of imaginative documentary or talks programmes about the composers there was no sign.

In fact there was an excellent BBC Radio documentary series about one of the tercentenaries, Stanley Sadie's *The Great and Good Mr. Handel*. It was on Radio 4.

Characteristically, while slighting the 300th birthdays of Bach and Handel, Radio 3 did offer a week-long celebration of Pierre Boulez's sixtieth birthday in April. Even this enterprise was marred, however, by an equally characteristic scheduling

slip-up: Radio 3's coverage of the European Broadcasting Union's all-Boulez concert was transmitted at the same time as BBC 2 put out Barrie Gavia's important programme about Boulez at work in IRCAM.

It is luxurious enterprises such as this substantial tribute to the French composer that have, in the past, earned Radio 3 epithets like "the jewel in the crown of British broadcasting". The implication is that it is the last bastion of uncompromising excellence on the airwaves. Like all crown jewels, though, the network is more admired from afar for its symbolic status than used on a day-by-day basis. Listening figures are, as far as one may judge, often microscopic.

This was emphasized last year by a survey (in *Classical Music* magazine) of music programmes on local radio (both BBC and ILR).

Local radio's serious music output is very patchy and its presentation often falls far short of Radio 3's research standards. Even so, the survey found that over one million listeners tuned to a local radio "serious music" programme each week. That is an extraordinary figure, even if exaggerated. It indicates that there is a large potential audience for "classical music" that would never dream of trying Radio 3.

But do Radio 3 music producers currently have the inclination to fight for such an audience? The signs are not encouraging. Publicity for the network has declined alarmingly, especially since the demise of the bravely initiated and glossily produced *Music* magazine. Music journalists rarely get told about, or offered advance hearings of, important broadcasts.

The attractive programme ideas

of a decade or so ago, aimed at broadening the network's following, particularly among the young (Christopher Hogwood's *The Young Idea* and David Munrow's *Red Piper* were the most renowned), have disappeared. Indeed, music talks have virtually gone, apart from the valiant *Music Weekly*. Antony Hopkins's popular and popularizing series *Talking about Music* now resides on Radio 4.

Many of the most innovative producers of the 1970s have either moved into administrative positions or left the network, sometimes (like the composer Robert Simpson) acrimoniously. Now Radio 3 gives off the aura of an exclusive club whose members want to keep it that way. It has, for instance, yet to give anything except token attention to non-Western musics. When Far Eastern or African music is scheduled, it is frequently in late-night

"ghetto" slots with titles which warn the listeners that the music is not for them (*Another World* was a classic example).

A similar slighting treatment is given to jazz. The presentation is sombre and intellectualized, often stifling the music's ebullient content. When Duke Ellington became *This Week's Composer* earlier this year it was significant that most of the music chosen over the five mornings reflected his later, "artier", output, rather than the raw, energetic recordings of the Cotton Club days.

In another important area Radio 3's potential has been sadly under-exploited: its link-ups with BBC television. There is no reason why every major television music transmission, and particularly opera, should not be enhanced by decent stereo sound from Radio 3; no reason, that is, except that it would break into Radio 3's costly insular scheduling too frequently.

The BBC's opera coverage suffers in another respect, from the apparently random manner in which Radio 3 selects foreign-radio tapes for broadcast. A lack of up-to-date knowledge about the musical scene abroad seems to inhibit Radio 3 producers from deciding in advance what events they consider essential to broadcast. Instead, the choice often appears to depend on what foreign stations offer them "on spec" or perhaps free of charge.

Unexciting production ideas are reflected in the interminable series that offer the same sort of music at the same hour each week. If I did not happen to like Bach cantatas it would not have been worth my tuning in early on Sunday mornings for years. The highly successful "theme" programming of a few years back - Spanish Month, French Weekend - seems almost to have disappeared.

Nearly as serious an issue as what is broadcast is how it is presented. Few would want Radio 3 announcers to incorporate the mindless prefates of some disc-jockeys. The network's presentation, however, now has a tone and language unlike anything else in British broadcasting. Some technical jargon is possibly allowable when introducing difficult musical concepts. But the majority of Radio 3's spoken introductions implicitly seem to assume that the listener has at least an A-level grasp of music history. That is a turn-off for many. The announcer who recently found himself reading the line "it was about this time that Brahms began to grow a beard" was not an exceptional case. With whimsy sometimes comes a lax attitude towards some basic needs of listeners: the need to have a morning news bulletin read at exactly the scheduled time, for example.

Last year John Drummond took over the BBC's Controller, Music. His first thoughts about his role (see *The Times*, December 5, 1984) suggest that he is committed to reform of Radio 3. First, though, he must wrestle back the power to do so, for in recent years the real authority of this grandly-titled post has drastically diminished. Drummond, though, is no stranger to BBC in-fighting; so perhaps Radio 3 will sound very different in 1986. I hope so.

### Television

## In the nature of the medium

A major reason given by Luis Buñuel for his antipathy to the Communist Party was a tendency to ignore psychology, as when the denunciation of a "traitor" is accompanied by the assumption that the man was a traitor all his life, but disguised his position skillfully. The same tendency dominated Sakharov (BBC2), a dramatization of the great Russian physicist's opposition to his country's practices which was made for American television. From the outset the supposition was that a Russian intellectual would naturally wish to campaign against nuclear arms, defend human rights and achieve a Nobel Peace Prize.

Jason Robards as Sakharov showed no sign of inner turmoil or struggle with his conscience. The screenplay, by David Rintels, who also wrote *Washington: Behind Closed Doors*, simplified the process of liberal thought - and the dramatic necessities of the plot

into a series of samurai sword statements with which the characters backed the audience's supposed ignorance. "Don't, Andrei Dmitrievich," counselled a fellow scientist. "You are the greatest physicist in the world, you have better things to do with your life."

The American audience - and a large proportion of the global audience as well - is presumed to need this help in understanding drama. When every story is reduced to the level of cowboys and Indians it is fit to be assimilated in disjointed episodes between commercials. Thus the dissidents were portrayed as young, attractive, witty and fond of drinking, smoking, parties and each other; party officials were shown as older, uglier, unsmiling and inhuman.

However distasteful this genre of television drama seems to the more perceptive sector of the British audience, it is

informed by an accurate appreciation of the nature of the medium - and it works. *Sakharov* was a fine piece within its limitations; there were many excellent performances from a distinguished, mostly British, cast headed by Glenda Jackson as the dissident scientist's second wife.

The director, Jack Gold, created a curious Russia of the imagination, where the daylight was bright but grey and people were crowded into the screen in a way which suggested spiritual as well as physical claustrophobia. Within this stylized ambience American and British accents, Arabic and Cyrillic script, the credible and the unbelievable, were successfully blended. Important dimensions were missing, notably the unique tenor of Russian intellectual life - but *Sakharov* was nevertheless a confident and effective film.

Celia Brayfield

### South Bank Summer Music

**Nelson Freire**  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

More than one of his pianistic peers was among the audience for Nelson Freire on Tuesday night, when his programme brought gleams of southern sunshine into the South Bank Summer Music series. His playing of Villa-Lobos at the start, however, was less a tribute to the pianist's native Brazil than a reminder of how close his fellow-countryman came to another parallel tradition, of Ravel in particular, with the suite of sketches on nursery subjects in *Poés do Bebê*.

The eight dolls of different materials pictured in the first book of these pieces were sharply and attractively diversified in keyboard character, but

it was impossible to know which was which from the printed programme when the total dousing of the house-lights in the first half made it unreadable. Possibly the gloom intensified the weight of introspection brought to the F sharp minor Sonata of Brahms, Op 2, but did not excuse some curdling of chords in the finale.

Wiser counsels prevailed with the lighting controls in time for a Chopin selection which began with the F sharp Impromptu, played with the fanciful gleam of a *flexo*, and ended with the B flat minor Scherzo, Op 31, played with the impetuous spontaneity of an impromptu. The virtue of these performances, apart from their often dramatic vehemence of character, lay in a sense of proportion governed by the choice of tempi; the danger was

in making them seem herald, rather than poetic.

Still, the pianist can be assured that he had us in total thrall to his sense of colour and character as well as his finger-tongling virtuosity in the three pieces by Albeniz from, or intended for, the *Iberia* Suite. Whether in the languid fervour of "Evocation", the sun-drenched exhilaration of "Triana" or the jewelled dance fantasy of the unfinished "Navarra", as de Séverac completed it, the command of style as well as keyboard brilliance was immensely rewarding.

Noël Goodwin

### Dance

**Michael Clark**  
Riverside

Michael Clark's latest show has reached London just as lively and probably a little more chaotic, at Tuesday night's premiere, than it was in Edinburgh. Clark is following some rather distinguished precedents with his interest in both dance and theatre. George Balanchine staged dances for venues in London and musicals on Broadway, and in Hollywood, Frederick Ashton admits to learning a lot about choreography by making dances for musical comedies. And John Cranko went one further by writing and directing his own shows.

Where Clark differs from them is that they all kept their ballets and their light entertainments separate. Clark mixes them into one production. This latest and most extreme example, *our coca phoney H*, had at least as much dancing in it as any long one-act ballet. Very good dancing it is, too, swift, daring, original; imaginatively contrived and brilliantly executed.

But you rarely see the dancing straight. Words, sung or spoken, by the performers or in Jeffrey Hinton's collage score and songs by The Fall, also jostle for attention. Sometimes words and movement make a good match, as in the use of some songs from *Hair*; at other times, they distract, especially in the superimposed entry for an extra performer, Lana Pellay. She is one of several non-dancers allowed to invade the stage in the second half. Others at the premiere included the Neo-Naturalist Cabaret and one of the show's designers, Leigh Bowery, who apparently believes in the old banana advertisements "Best when spotty". With these interventions, and with the dancers, except for Leslie Bryant, proving less skilled at putting over lines or a song than they are at their own speciality, the show

must be said, however, that it starts very well indeed, with Bryant, the newcomer, disrupting the smooth routines of the original team (Clark, Matthew Hawkins, Julie Hood, Ellen van Schuylenburgh). It ends with a tremendous burst of energy, too, and in between there are frequent moments of happy invention. The first half of the show and the later parts of the second half are dressed by Bodymap with quite a lot of humour and fantasy. Humour, not always of the subtlest genre, is a large element in the production as a whole. But none of the other elements would justify the show if it were not for the dancing. It would be a pity if Clark, in developing his other interests, ever neglected that. But luckily this seems far from being the case: the company is dancing more boldly and brightly than ever.

John Percival

'Unemployment, no one can doubt, is the social scourge of our time. Here, standing against the elegant rationalizations of numerous scholars and the repellent rhetoric of all conservative politicians, is the informed common sense of Shirley Williams. No one should miss it'

- J. K. Galbraith

**SHIRLEY WILLIAMS**

**A JOB TO LIVE**

A hard-hitting analysis of unemployment and the impact of the new technologies on all our lives.

Penguin £2.95



## Artificial Molière

Le Misanthrope  
Lyceum

For deadly theatre, in the sense of an institutional company complacently going through their motions in a safe classic, it would be hard to beat this official festival entry from the National Theatre of Belgium.

On a stage (designed by Thierry Bosquet) so cluttered with tapestries, dried furniture and bronze lions as to suggest a state museum rather than a theatrical setting, Jacques Huisman's cast emerge to growl, giggle, posture and machine-run their way through Molière's text with small suggestion that it has ever passed through their minds.

The main directorial decision is to present eighteenth-century court society with a degree of artificiality that even Alceste would have found excessive. For Oronte's entrance, two ornate doors swing silently open, allowing the smirking versifier to spend half his time getting up and down the marble stairs. Displaying his teeth and legs are what counts to him -



Original detail: clavierbord with Michel de Warzee (left) and Jean-Claude Frison as Philinte and Alceste

not what Alceste thinks of his pun. When Célimène gets down to demolishing reputations, she sits enthroned on a throne of wit, and to a respectfully withdrawn group of sycophantic listeners, this killing outright any sense of the party.

The casting is at once stereotype and perverse. Philinte (Michel de Warzee) is predictably bland and plump,

Oronte (Raoul de Manes) a puny, sharp-featured dandy. Elante, however, the embodiment of experienced female virtue, becomes a bashful ingenue and the two preening young marquises turn into a pair of fat old fops.

Most disappointing of all is Cyselle Brieuc's Célimène. Instead of the quicksilver young widow, we find a stately, maternal lady who has put

coquetry behind her. True, she has other means of self-defence. In the best act scene, she responds to Arsinée's reptilian courtesies by outdoing her enemy (extremely well played by Ann Marev) in poisonous charm. To look at, it is like a meeting between two loving sisters until you take in what they are saying.

Mme Brieuc meets her match in Jean-Claude Frison's Alceste: first encountered stumbling through an easy piece on the clavierbord (the one original production detail) and then springing up in the likeness of one of the three musketeers. He would be at home in Dumas; here you keep expecting him to knock over Célimène's knick-knacks. Taking his cue from the opening misanthropic declaration to Philinte, M Frison goes through the evening in a state of

splenic rage, occasionally interrupted with bursts of self-pity. Rant apart, this means that the character loses its moral ambiguity and becomes a figure of fun.

So far as his love-affair is concerned, this also reverses Molière's contrast between an ever-changing woman and a man who wants things cut and dried, and presents Alceste as a feverishly restless juvenile confronting a graciously composed lady who knows exactly what she wants. At the climax of their betrayal scene, Mme Brieuc looks compassionately at her gibberingly distracted partner and quietly stuffs the letter back into his hand like a mother calming a hyperactive child. Tell that to the Belgians.

Irving Wardle



Michael Clark, bold and bright as ever

### Promenade Concert

**BBCSO/Atherton**  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

I wish that more concerts could be as richly varied and as highly charged in atmosphere as this ingenious Prom. It consisted of two undoubted masterpieces, by Stravinsky and Bartók, another, shorter work by Stravinsky, whose significance is probably greater than generally realized, and an endearing piece of skilfully written nonsense by Roberto Gerhard.

That work was the cantata *L'Alba naixença del Rei En Jaume*, and if I say that this was the first time that it has been performed in Britain I am making light of its neglect. For though it was composed in 1932, when Gerhard was still resident in his native Spain, the turbulent political circumstances of the day which later were to lead to the composer's emigration to this country conspired to prevent a complete performance until only last year.

This is a pity, for a generation has been denied a piece which deserves popularity with its lightness of touch and its discreet relish of a naughty deception, naughtily passed off as a miracle. We may, I think, revealingly compare the folk-infused richness of Gerhard's language, as yet largely uninfluenced by the serialists, and his sure way with orchestral colourings with the efforts of Carl Orff. For Orff's *Carmina Burana* in many ways shares the flavour of Gerhard's chosen tale, of how in the twelfth century the folk of Montpelier tricked Peter, King of Aragon, into sleeping with his Catalan wife, whom he disliked; the result, being King James of Aragon and Catalonia.

The separation of the story into five movements, concluding with a pompous Passepalla and, of all things, a Chorale, emphasizes the drollness of Gerhard's humour. Throughout the BBC Singers were a perfect group of chattering, conspiring city governors, ever pragmatic in their actions, even remem-

bering to confess as they celebrate, lest they receive the due wages of sin. The two soloists, Patricia Rozario and Stephen Roberts, were equally alive to the wit of this piece. After this Bartók's Second Piano Concerto came as something of a contrast, and we had to wait for it for some time, since the 'lifting equipment' which was supposed to whisk the piano on the stage decided to fail. But our patience was rewarded with a sparkling yet tough performance from Peter Donohoe, who forsook a degree of spontaneity in using the music but who nevertheless showed a phenomenal technical command. He was partnered by some crisp orchestral playing from the BBC Symphony Orchestra under David Atherton, who together ended the concert with as dynamic a reading of Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring* as you are likely to encounter. And the other Stravinsky, *Le Roi des Aulx* of 1912, mystic and ethereal, an age before its time.

Stephen Pettitt

### Galleries

**Late De Chirico**  
Dulwich Picture Gallery

When the show of *Late De Chirico* opened at the Arnolfini, Bristol, in March, it was scheduled to arrive in London at the Riverside Studios about now. But in between times there has been a change of venue, and so it actually appears in the metropolitan area at the Dulwich Picture Gallery (until September 15). Hammersmith's loss is Dulwich's gain - but ours also, because hitherto enough one can hardly imagine a more suitable place in Britain for these works of the old master's seventies and eighties to hang. As a rule, of course, Dulwich does not have any spare space

for temporary shows, being built to house a specific collection. But for the next few months a selection of its masterworks is touring the United States, and so the 'low galleries' at the back, on either side of the mausoleum, are freed for alternative use. They offer many advantages for *De Chirico*. The scale is ideal for pictures of this size, and it is easy to group three or four of similar theme or motif in each cove, thus emphasizing and illuminating his tendency to paint in clearly defined series in which each painting carries on where the previous one left off. But the great delight of these works in this location is the extraordinary way in which the mysterious spaces and stripped detail of Soane's later style match exactly the imaginary

architecture in De Chirico's dreamlike scenes. Perhaps the real coup of the show in this arrangement is the placing of a group of De Chirico's gilded or silver-plated bronze sculptures in the unearthly golden light of the mausoleum area. Not only does the subdued glow of sunlight filtering in through the tinted windows aloft dramatize what otherwise in the sculptures coasts dangerously close to kitsch, but the peculiar atmosphere and esoteric (probably masonic) symbolism of the toms and their placement corresponds with uncanny precision to the detailing on the garments of figures like *The Great Metaphysician* and *Ajax*, which prominently features masons' tools and so, whether De Chirico intended it that way or not, masonic symbols.

The paintings too look good - when it is possible to make them - and the series of "shadow" paintings, one featuring a jagged black figure, the other a shadow-sun joined by a sort of umbilical cord to the flaming gold original, have a new impact in this intimate space. The drawings have been eliminated - which is no great loss - and the paintings and sculptures which remain make an ensemble well worth the not-so-difficult journey to Dulwich.

John Russell Taylor

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177	141	150	153	153	12.9	8.1
178	142	151	154	154	12.9	8.1
179	143	152	155	155	12.9	8.1
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SHIPPING					
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THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor, Kenneth Fleet

## Lord Matthews' farewell to Fleet Street

The passion to own national newspapers grows no less, except perhaps in the rolling frame of Lord Matthews, chairman of Fleet Holdings and publisher of the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express* and *The Star*.

The fate of the once-great Beaverbrook empire, in one important sense, rests with the noble Victor. Yesterday, his able managing director, Ian Irvine, and the company's professional gladiator, David Clementi (Kleinwort Benson) predictably and derisively dismissed United Newspapers' offer. But first impressions are that their opposition will be conducted more in the spirit of men determined to extract better terms than to preserve Fleet's independence.

Lord Matthews has a native shrewdness, which allied with a bullet-proof obstinacy makes him a dour fighter. He is also lucky.

But his taste for Fleet Street has soured since 1979 when Sir Nigel Brookes, with whom he had cemented a strange alliance during their long years together at Trafalgar House, tossed him *Express Newspapers* as a diversion to brighten his day.

Owning national newspapers is the best-known short cut to becoming a fêted public figure and a peer of the realm. When you are both, unless you have a real feeling for the newspaper business, the golf course must seem an altogether pleasanter and more rational place.

For the time being, the punters are on Lord Matthews' side. They argued that United's 34p a share offer was only a sighting shot, and promptly pushed up Fleet's price to 36.2p, in expectation of the higher offer that will surely come.

That view right well be justified by good results for Fleet's financial year to June 30, and optimistic noises about the present year.

David Stevens, the chairman of United, parried questions about the level of the bid by insisting that it was "full and fair". Significantly, he refused to say that it was a final offer. Fleet shareholders have every incentive to sit tight.

The verbal battle will be fought over the ground occupied by around the Fleet's national newspapers. Mr Stevens indicated yesterday that he would tinker with the *Morgan-Grampian* magazine portfolio, adding a few new titles, and closing the weaker ones. He had no preconceived views about Fleet's 31 per cent stake in TV-am, nor its valuable holding in Reuters. Both could be cashed if need be. Fleet will make the most of United's apparent lack of conviction in these areas.

He may have the optimism of the distant surveyor of the scene but Mr Stevens is convinced that United can realise the scope for substantial demerger at Fleet's newspapers, cutting as many as 1,500 out of a workforce of 6,300. He wants to take the *Daily Express* upmarket into a toe-to-toe circulation war against the *Daily Mail*, having seen it taken deliberately down market by Sir Larry Lamb. Sir John Junor, the formidable editor of the *Sunday Express* would have difficulty in keeping the keys of that still remarkable, declining but still profitable museum.

United's shares also rose yesterday, by 12p to 310p. This was partly on consideration of half-yearly profits up from £15.7 million to £19.3 million. But it has to be borne in mind that the comparable period last year was blighted by the miners' strike. The coalfields are in the heartland of United's circulation area for its provincial newspapers.

Another considerable gain stemmed from the appreciation of the dollar against the pound during the period, amounting to 15 per cent. The huge increase in issued share capital has taken its toll, however, reducing earnings per share from 27.6p to 17.3p after extraordinary items. This will be exacerbated by the dilution inherent in bidding for Fleet, whose shares are on a noticeably higher rating. The United interim dividend rises from 5.5p to 6p a share.

## A dangerous game over base rates

U-turn? What U-turn? This is doubtless how the Bank of England would describe yesterday's bizarre events in the London money markets when the tough-minded

actions of the past few weeks were apparently reversed.

Specifically, the Bank extended sale and repurchase facilities to the discount houses on bills worth £247 million, the arrangement to mature on September 26. The "repo" is the first to be arranged by the Bank for the houses since August 3, and as such contrasts with events last week. Then the Bank was holding out against the houses' desire for repos and merely extending late assistance, a Square Mile euphemism for "expensive borrowing". Repose, so far as the houses are concerned, are associated with hopes of base rate cuts. The Bank was keen to banish this thought from the market's mind, at least for the time being. Hence the whiff of cold steel in the market.

Should the market now be thinking in terms of imminent base rate cuts? Well, up to a point, Lord Copper is the answer. The Bank is playing a dangerous game. Such was the success of the authorities' manoeuvres in money markets that the question of higher base rates was beginning to surface in banking parlours. Traders reckoned yesterday that at least one clearer - Barclays? - might have been contemplating jumping the gun and raising rates.

The Bank's activities can be viewed as a way of curbing these dangerous thoughts. The package extended to the discount houses would tend to endorse this view. The length of the facility is not particularly helpful, and the rate at which it has been offered - 11½-11¾ per cent - is slightly above the Bank's buying rate for Band Two bills.

Roll-over facilities worth £1 billion with the clearing banks were extended from September 3 to October 7. This part of yesterday's package illustrates the depth of the problems the authorities face. Years of refusing to ration the volume of credit in the British banking system, while adopting a pragmatic approach to its price, have led to the creation of a whole network of accommodative arrangements. Running these off will take a very long time, any false move, as the brake is applied to expectations of rate cuts, is liable to send rates shooting the other way.

## PSBR policy under the microscope

The bright ideas of Treasury officials do not all end up in Nigel Lawson's wastepaper basket, or in his speeches come to that. Last week, two Treasury economists, John Odling-Smee and Chris Riley, emerged to present a thoughtful analysis of policy on the public sector borrowing requirement, in the August *National Institute Review*.

It has not taken long for the City to run its slide rule over the implications of what they were saying. Phillips & Drew today publish a paper called *Treasury approaches to the PSBR*.

The Treasury economists argued for setting the PSBR so that, over the medium to long term, the net worth of the public sector is left unchanged.

Among the consequences of this approach are firstly, that the distinction between current and capital account transactions becomes important, secondly that the baseline for the PSBR target is set by the level of public sector investment, net of depreciation. Thirdly, and perhaps most importantly, asset sales could not be used to finance tax cuts.

One application of the rule, according to Phillips & Drew, is that peaks for North Sea oil revenues should be reflected in low PSBRs, so that at least part of the North Sea windfall is saved and invested.

However, next year is the beginning of the decline in North Sea revenues (which look set to undershoot the official target by some £2.5 billion in the current year). The result is that, applying the net worth rule, the PSBR target could be raised to 2½ per cent of gross domestic product, or around £10 billion. The current version of the medium-term financial strategy has a 1986/87 PSBR of £7.5 billion.

Phillips & Drew do not expect the Treasury to go quite as far. Even so, it would be difficult to find a better non-political reason for a pre-election fiscal relaxation, in the increasingly popular name of renovating and extending the infrastructure.

## £70m Marples plan for biggest Docklands office project

By Judith Huntley  
Commercial Property Correspondent

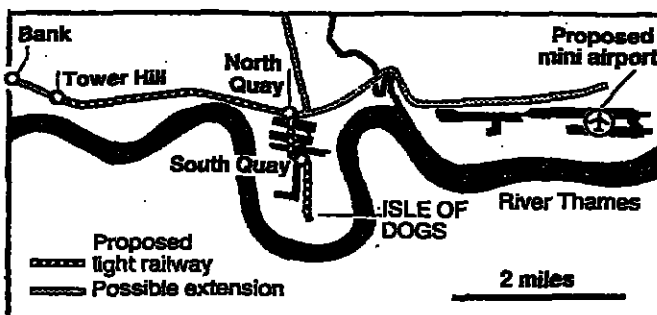
Marples International, the construction company, is to develop a £70 million, 330,000 sq ft office scheme in London's Docklands.

It will be the first commercial property venture for Marples and the biggest single office development committed to the Isle of Dogs enterprise zone.

The project is the first step to setting up a development arm which will complement Marples' construction activities.

The first phase of the scheme will have 125,000 sq ft of air-conditioned space, and will be located near the South Quay railway station 'being built to serve the line from the Isle of Dogs to Tower Hill'.

The five-acre site has been sold to Marples by the London Docklands Development Corporation. Neither side is saying how much was paid but land prices in the enterprise zone



have soared, with £250,000 an acre being put as the latest price. Grant & Partners, which acted for the LDDC in the sale and is the letting agent for the Marples' scheme, says that rents of £12.50 a sq ft will be sought for the space. And there is a "tax holiday" in the zone until 1992.

Tax advantages are also available for the construction of the scheme, and it is believed that this element has been sold as an investment to the funders.

The National Leasing and Finance Company and Security Pacific International Leasing are putting up £16 million for the first phase of the project. It is believed that the deal includes short-term funding as well as investment agreement.

Marples could be the neighbour of a consortium of US banks in the Isle of Dogs enterprise zone.

The consortium, headed by Financiere Credit Suisse First

Boston group, Morgan Stanley and First Boston Real Estate, has an option to develop 10 million sq ft of offices in nearby Canary Wharf in a £1.5 billion development.

Both the consortium and Marples are hoping to benefit from the City's financial revolution, which is leading to a demand for large offices. Sites for such schemes are few and far between in the City, a factor which is helping the docklands to develop as an office centre.

Marples and the US consortium plan to develop their schemes to steps on the Docklands Light Railway, now under construction.

The consortium is floating the idea of extending the line from Tower Hill into the heart of the City, close to the Bank of England.

Accessibility to the docklands still remains its greatest problem, and the construction of the railway is seen as crucial to its development.

IN BRIEF  
Saxon offer extended

Charterhouse Petroleum is pressing ahead with its proposed merger with Saxon Oil. Despite only a marginal increase in acceptances of the terms at yesterday's closing date the offer has been extended until next Tuesday.

The merger had a setback last week when the Saxon board withdrew its recommendation of the merger after the £120.6 million bid for the company from Enterprise Oil.

Charterhouse executives and Mr John Heaney, Saxon's chief executive who has consistently backed the merger and opposed the Enterprise bid, have been lobbying institutional investors in an attempt to drum up last minute support for the merger. By 3 pm yesterday holders of 79.33 per cent of Charterhouse shares and 46.45 per cent of Saxon shares had accepted the merger. If the merger is to succeed it needs the acceptance of the majority of Saxon shareholders.

## Babcock down

Babcock International, the engineering contractor, saw profits fall from £16 million to £15 million before tax in the six months to June 30. Turnover was up from £534 million to £541 million, and the interim dividend is raised from 3.7p to 4p. *Tempos, page 17*

## Pentland surge

Pentland Industries, the shoe manufacturer, lifted profits from £2.49 million to £19.6 million before tax in the six months to June 30. Turnover rose from £41.6 to £115 million and the interim dividend has doubled to 0.34p. *Tempos, page 17*

Six leading Italian banks are cutting their prime rates from 17 per cent to 16 after the Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, called for lower rates to help stimulate economic growth.

## Marley fall

Marley, the building products group, has reported a fall in pretax profits to £5.1 million from £14.8 million for the six months to June 30. Turnover rose from £177.8 million to £180.8 million. The interim dividend is held at 1.4p. *Tempos, page 17*

## Slough soars

Slough Estates half-year figures to June 30 show pretax profits at £19.9 million, a rise of 18.2 per cent. The interim dividend of 2.2p will be paid, an increase of 22.2 per cent on the first half of last year. *Tempos, page 17*

## University expects slight fall in jobless then further rise

By David Smith  
Economics Correspondent

Unemployment should fall slightly over the next two years, Warwick University's Institute for Employment Research predicts today. However, it will then rise again, with the outlook particularly gloomy for male employment.

Further increase in employment and the expansion of special job creation schemes should see the adult total, now 3.18 million, possibly dipping below the 3 million level, the institute says.

Then, barring a further extension of such schemes, or faster economic growth than the 2 per cent a year the institute is forecasting, unemployment will be back above current levels by 1988 and rising steadily.

The main feature of the institute's *Review of the Economy and Employment* is a breakdown of employment between sectors of the economy, sex, and full and part-time workers.

There will be a 140,000 rise in employment in the period to 1990, the institute predicts. This is more than accounted for by a

## Share of Total Employment %

	1984	1975	1984	1990
Agriculture, mining, manufacturing	8.9	4.0	3.8	3.3
Construction, utilities	34.5	30.5	23.6	21.3
Transport, communication, distribution	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.7
Professional, managerial, social services	20.1	18.4	20.7	20.6
Public services, health, education	12.7	17.2	22.6	25.8
Administration	15.7	20.8	21.6	21.4
Unemployed	100	100	100	100

Source: Institute for Employment Research

320,000 rise in the numbers of self-employed, offset by a 180,000 drop in employees.

Full-time jobs are predicted to decline by 1.1 million, with a rise in part-time jobs of 900,000. As a result, female employment rises, in total, by 400,000, while the number of men in work falls by 600,000.

The sectoral breakdown forecasts a decline of 529,000 in manufacturing employment by 1990, and drops of 59,000 in agricultural employment and 53,000 in mining.

Within manufacturing, employment in engineering is forecast to drop by 264,000.

A small rise, of 27,000 is predicted for construction employment, but the biggest gains are in services. Employment in the professional services - legal, accounting, banking, insurance and finance - is predicted to rise by 263,000.

## Engineers' big four plan new body

By Derek Harris

The big four engineering institutions are understood to be planning to launch a new grouping, tentatively called the Engineering Federation. It is a stepping-stone towards a single group for engineers represented at present by 51 different bodies.

An announcement on the federation is expected shortly.

The move is likely to embarrass the three-year-old Engineering Council if issues arise on which the council seriously diverges from the views of the big four institutions.

The bodies are the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Electrical Engineers and the Institution of Chemical Engineers.

The presidents of the first three have been meeting informally but regularly since 1982.

They have now been joined by the chemical engineers.

The new federation is expected to formalize the arrangement, with regular meetings and a permanent standing committee.

About 70 per cent of chartered engineers, of whom there are about 300,000 are represented by the big four.

The institutions played a crucial role when, as a result of the Finniston report on engineering in 1980, the Government explored a recommendation that a statutory body be set up to oversee the profession and stimulate change in engineering industry, while seeking improvements in education and training.

A chartered body, the Engineering Council, was set up to succeed the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI), the former umbrella body for the engineering bodies.

## Geers Gross calls back founder after decline

By Our City Staff

A boardroom shake-up was announced yesterday by Geers Gross, the advertising agency whose share price has been hit hard in recent months by warnings of a sharp fall in profits.

Mr Robert Gross, chief executive and one of the founders of the agency, is returning to Britain after three years running the company's US operations, to resume his old job as chairman.

The outgoing chairman, Mr Charles Hoare, who is returning to merchant banking as an executive director of Robert Fraser & Partners, is understood to be seeking compensation.

Hill Samuel, the merchant bank, has been appointed financial adviser to the group.



Robert Gross: back in the hot seat.

Geers Gross would almost certainly have fallen below their present level of 75p but for an agreement to allow Eurocom, a French advertising company, to increase its share stake in Geers.

## NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

## W. R. Grace Overseas Development Corporation

5% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of April 1, 1966 providing for the above Debentures, said Debentures aggregating \$750,000 principal amount have been selected for redemption on October 1, 1985 through operation of the Sinking Fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date, as follows:

Debentures of \$1,000 each of prefix "M" bearing the following serial numbers:

bearing the following serial numbers															
79	1731	4298	8994	6820	9432	9833	9793	10656	11394	11828	12235	12789	13289	13687	14544
80	1801	4301	8995	6821	9433	9834	9794	10657	11395	11829	12236	12790	13290	13688	14545
103	1808	4338	8997	6823	9435	9836	9796	10658	11396	11830	12237	12791	13291	13689	14546
124	1238	4382	8999	6825	9437	9838	9798	10660	11398	11832	12239	12792	13292	13690	14547
126	1882	4483	9000	6826	9438	9839	9799	10661	11399	11833	12240	12793	13293	13691	14548
248	1883	4484	9001	6827	9439	9840	9800	10662	11400	11834	12241	12794	13294	13692	14549
544	3031	4689	9002	6828	9440	9841	9801	10663	11401	11835	12242	12795	13295	13693	14550
545	3040	4690	9003	6829	9441	9842	9802	10664	11402	11836	12243	12796	13296	13694	14551
555	3049	4691	9004	6830	9442	9843	9803	10665	11403	11837	12244	12797	13297	13695	14552
783	2126	5121	9006	6832	9444	9845	9805	10667	11405	11839	12246	12799	13299	13697	14554
784	2135	5122	9007	6833	9445	9846	9806	10668	11406	11840	12247	12800	13300	13698	14555
785	2144	5123	9008	6834	9446	9847	9807	10669	11407	11841	12248	12801	13301	13699	14556
786	2153	5124	9009	6835	9447	9848	9808	10670	11408	11842	12249	12802	13302	13700	14557
787	2162	5125	9010	6836	9448	9849	9809	10671	11409	11843	12250	12803	13303	13701	14558
788	2171	5126	9011	6837	9449	9850	9810	10672	11410	11844	12251	12804	13304	13702	14559
789	2180	5127	9012	6838	9450	9851	9811	10673	11411	11845	12252	12805	13305	13703	14560
790	2189	5128	9013	6839	9451	9852	9812	10674	11412	11846	12253	12806	13306	13704	14561
791	2198	5129	9014	6840	9452	9853	9813	10675	11413	11847	12254	12807	13307	13705	14562
792	2207	5130	9015	6841	9453	9854	9814	10676	11414	11848	12255	12808	13308	13706	14563
793	2216	5131	9016	6842	9454	9855	9815	10677	11415	11849	12256	12809	13309	13707	14564
794	2225	5132	9017	6843	9455	9856	9816	10678	11416	11850	12257	12810	13310	13708	14565
795	2234	5133	9018	6844	9456	9857	9817	10679	11417	11851	12258	12811	13311	13709	14566
796	2243	5134	9019	6845	9457	9858	9818	10680	11418	11852	12259	12812	13312	13710	14567
797	2252	5135	9020	6846	9458	9859	9819	10681	11419	11853	12260	12813	13313	13711	14568
798	2261	5136	9021	6847	9459	9860	9820	10682	11420	11854	12261	12814	13314	13712	14569
799	2270	5137	9022	6848	9460	9861	9821	10683	11421	11855	12262	12815	13315	13713	14570
800	2279	5138	9023	6849	9461	9862	9822	10684	11422	11856	12263	12816	13316	13714	14571
801	2288	5139													







STOCK MARKET REPORT

# City puzzles over Elders' stake in Allied-Lyons

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

The stock market is perplexed by the Australian connection at Allied-Lyons, the food and drink group. Elders, which controls Australia's Carlton and United Breweries, has almost 5 per cent of Allied's capital and has said it wants at least 10 per cent. But now there are suggestions in the City that it has decided its Allied campaign has been a mistake and it is preparing to sell its shareholding. If it does, it will at best achieve only a negligible profit.

Mr John Spicer, at Grieson, Grant & Co, the broker, is one who believes Elders may fold its tent and go. He points out it has spent some £70 million on its existing Allied stake, financing the operation by borrowings. Its market capitalization is only £350 million and holding on to Allied must be a strain on the group. However, Wood, Mackenzie & Co, the broker which first identified the Elders presence on the Allied register, believes it is more than just a passing investment.

It does not subscribe to the view that it was all part of a scheme to put pressure on Allied not to accept a bid from Bond Corporation, for another Australian brewery, Castlemeane Toohys, where it had a near 25 per cent interest. If such was Elders' aim it failed miserably. Allied sold out to Bond, pocketing £150 million.

There is, in some quarters, a growing theory that Elders is merely a "front" for another, as yet unknown party. A Japanese group, it is suggested, could be lurking in the background.

Allied's shares, easier to sell than buy, were unchanged at 226p. But if Allied was unmoved, Distillers Co was in rampant form. The shares surged 15p to 245p. They have jumped 65p so far this account on suggestions of bids and stake building.

The DCL performance helped the FT 30 share index recover from a 5 points-plus loss to record a modest 1.2 points gain to 991.3 points. But the more broadly-based FT-SE

Reckitt & Colman shares tumbled 22p to 513p. Apart from worries about the drugs and foods group's earnings in South Africa, the leading broker Wood, Mackenzie is telling its clients to sell. It forecasts a fall in earnings per share this year and only moderate improvement at the 'pretax' level. Later results are due soon.

share index finished 2.6 points lower at 1,308.2 points. The South African situation unsettled sentiment.

Worries about the international banking structure and the Nigerian upheaval were other inhibiting influences. But the scent of lower interest rates and rumours that the railguards had voted against a strike helped to prompt the late revival. The guards vote came after the market had closed but prices moved ahead further in after hours trading.

Government stocks were slightly stronger. Fleet Holdings gained 19p to 362p on the bid from United Newspapers, 12p higher at 310p.

Concern about South African investments continued to make their presence felt after Tuesday's announcement of suspension of share and currency dealings in the Republic. The Government hopes to halt the stampede for the financial exit doors, but the move only undermines confidence further. Dollars were trimmed from

the price of mining shares quoted in London in the US currency. Consolidated Goldfields shed 25p to 397p, East Rand Consolidated 3p to 36p, Free State Gold Mines 25p to 337p, Rand Mines Properties 70p to 415p and similar unhealthy losses were felt throughout the mining sector. Australian mines provided the exception, benefiting from South Africa's ills.

British companies with links with South Africa were also hurt. Metal Box fell to 470p at one stage, but later recouped a few pennies and closed at 475p, down a net 8p on the day. Barclays Bank, long known for its South African ties, slipped 10p to 394p, though only two weeks ago it decided to water down its stake in operations there.

BTCL was another sufferer, down 10p at 348p, and Standard Chartered Bank lost 15p to 449p. OK Bazaars fell 25p to 325p, and Reckitt & Colman was similarly affected. For banking shares there was also the added worry of debt problems in Nigeria, after the latest military coup, and in Latin America, where Brazil is having repayment trouble again.

Norton, the employment agency to property group, gained 3p to 38p as Margetta & Addenbrooke, the broker, placed the rump of the recent rights issue at 324p. Brengreen, the cleaning group, rose 2p to 361p on rumours of the Hawley stake being sold.

Weber Holdings came back to market at 88p after its merger talks with House Property Co of London, which returned at 270p, was called off. Pentland Industries gained 10p to 315p on its profits upsurge and Majedie Investments gained 4p to 128p as the meeting to approve investment trust status was convened.

May & Hassell, the timber importer, remained at 78p. Delcor, the Latin American group, now owns 15.2 per cent of the capital. In an exceedingly thin market Blockleys, a brickmaker, jumped 70p to 890p.

Among construction companies, a dip in half-year profits took 15p off AMEC shares, down to 240p. Taylor Woodrow had its price trimmed 17p to 436p, and Alfred McAlpine, where news on its South African subsidiary is expected today, eased 2p to 262p, the market hoped. McAlpine, which suspended dealings in the Shares of its South African offshoot last week, would announce its withdrawal from the Republic.

Raise Industries, where Suter is building up a stake, slipped 5p to 24p as some investors took profits. Williams Holdings, the engineering group whose shares have run strongly ahead in recent weeks on City hopes for profits news and involvement in a consortium to take over TI Group, lost 15p to 346p, also on profit-taking.

On the food retailing pitches, Argill Group, shares dropped 13p to 310p as its name was the latest to be linked to a possible bid for Distillers. Market reasoning appears to be that Scottish companies offering for Distillers will have no trouble from the Scots anti-bid lobby.

Babcock International is capable of making £50 million before tax, but not just yet. Yesterday's announcement of a £1 million drop in interim profits to £15 million seems, on the face of it, to make that target more distant. The underlying picture, however, is more complicated.

The chairman, Lord King, points out that the company has been frustrated by the after-effects of the miners' strike. Apparently, the National Coal Board found it had more equipment than it needed after the strike, so suppliers like Babcock are experiencing a dearth of orders. Whereas the company was hoping to recover £4 million profits from mining equipment this year it will now be able to add back only £1 million.

On the other hand, the American businesses are doing well. The two areas, which between them lost \$9 million (£5.4 million) last year, should be in profit by the year-end. Orders for factory automation plant and automotive component supplies are also running at a higher level. In the latest six months, North American profits were up by 52 per cent in dollar terms.

The recent strength of sterling against the dollar will probably limit second-half growth. The weakness of the rand will also cause problems, having already dented first-half profits by £400,000. These currency factors, combined

with the mining shortfall, probably mean that Babcock will report £38 million this year and about £48 million next, just short of its £50 million target.

Thereafter the company will be looking to acquisitions for growth. For the acquisition plan to succeed, the shares, at 138p now trading on a lowly multiple of 8, would have to be much stronger. A yield of 8.5 per cent should be sufficient to make the plan successful.

## Slough Estates

Slough Estates, possibly the world's largest industrial developer, is back on the stock-brokers' buy lists. Its interim figures for the half year to June show pretax profits up by 16.2 per cent to £19.9 million and the recommended dividend up 22.2 per cent to 2.2p.

But more significantly, bullish sentiment towards Slough is based on the improving industrial market in the south-east where 90 per cent of the company's £731.9 million portfolio is located. The latest property research shows that secondary industrial rents are rising fast in the south-east, a trend which will greatly enhance Slough's prospects. It is about to start its annual revaluation and hopes to see a better performance than last year, when its revaluation surplus was only 4 per cent.

## TEMPUS

# Babcock still falls short of £50m

If improving rental growth is reflected in the valuation, Slough's net asset value could rise to 210p at the year-end compared with its present figure of 198p.

The company's interim results show that it netted a handy £1.1 million from selling its 12 per cent stake in The Stock Conversion and Investment Trust after Stockley managed to pip it to the post in taking a 26.5 per cent holding.

Slough was ready to launch a full-scale bid, and is still on the look-out for a corporate acquisition which would balance its portfolio by bringing it assets in the office and retail sectors.

The Allnatt - Guildhall portfolio, which Slough bought last year, has been fully integrated into its main portfolio with some small sales under way.

## Marley

The ghost which haunted Marley's interim figures yesterday was that of Christmas past. A vicious winter in Europe meant the group barley broke even in the first quarter leaving half-year pretax profits at just £5.1 million, down from £14.8 million.

The winter's severity was perhaps unusual but the severity of the impact on Marley's profits is quite disturbing. The company seems to have been incapable of minimising the effects which would appear to

leave it exposed to any future weather problems.

Certainly there will be some element of catching up as the year progresses but Marley admits that some business has been lost completely.

The main problems were in roof tiles and plastic piping although all the housing-related products suffered a decline. Roof tile industry volumes slipped by 20 per cent in the first half and will continue to decline although at not such a rapid rate.

There have been substantial changes in the company's management and the new team is certainly conscious that there are problems to be tackled. One wonders, though, whether it really knows what those problems are. The company says it intends to strengthen its core businesses but then admits it will not know what those businesses are until it has carried out a thorough review of the group's operations.

Welcome action has already been taken in disposing of the loss-making Ingrid business in the US but this could only be the tip of a divestment iceberg. There must be a real question mark over the viability of maintaining the South African operation. Year-end reserves will suffer quite badly when value of this investment is translated into sterling.

The shares closed up 7p at 77p and with pretax profits of around £20 million in prospect for the full year there is no

reason to get excited about them. They should only be bought for the long-term possibilities or on bid hopes.

## Pentland Industries

The stock market has taken to Pentland Industries in a big way. Its value has risen more than seven times to £146 million in the past year.

Much of its success can be attributed to Reebok, an American sports shoe manufacturer, partly floated off last month. Since then Pentland's shares have risen from 240p to 315p.

Yesterday's interim results reflect growth both in Reebok and in the rest of the group. Profits were up from £2.49 million to £19.6 million before tax. Of that increase Reebok probably accounted for the greater part, but at the attributable level at least the non-Reebok contribution rose three times.

Pentland's remaining 41 per cent holding in Reebok is worth 240p a share. That leaves the rest of the group valued on possibly seven times earnings.

That looks modest, especially as Mr Stephen Rubin, Pentland chairman, is clearly adept at pulling off attractive deals.

But given the fact that only a minority of the equity is traded, shareholders might be tempted to take their substantial profits at this point.

# GUINNESS IS GOOD FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

"The events of the last few weeks have ended in the best possible way for Guinness shareholders, Bell's shareholders, and for Bell's itself.

For new shareholders, there's the opportunity to enjoy earnings per share growth and share price performance, from which our existing Guinness shareholders have benefited for the past four years.

For Guinness shareholders, the arrival of Bell's into the group is great news.

The union of Guinness and Bell's, two of the world's most famous brands, creates an International Beverage team of enormous strength. A team which I am confident will build on our joint success to date.

The Guinness group has been enjoying tremendous success over the last 4 years. From 1981 to 1985, our share price has consistently grown ahead of the average for the rest of the stock market.

What is more, Guinness earnings per share have grown by more than 122% over three years to 30th September 1984.

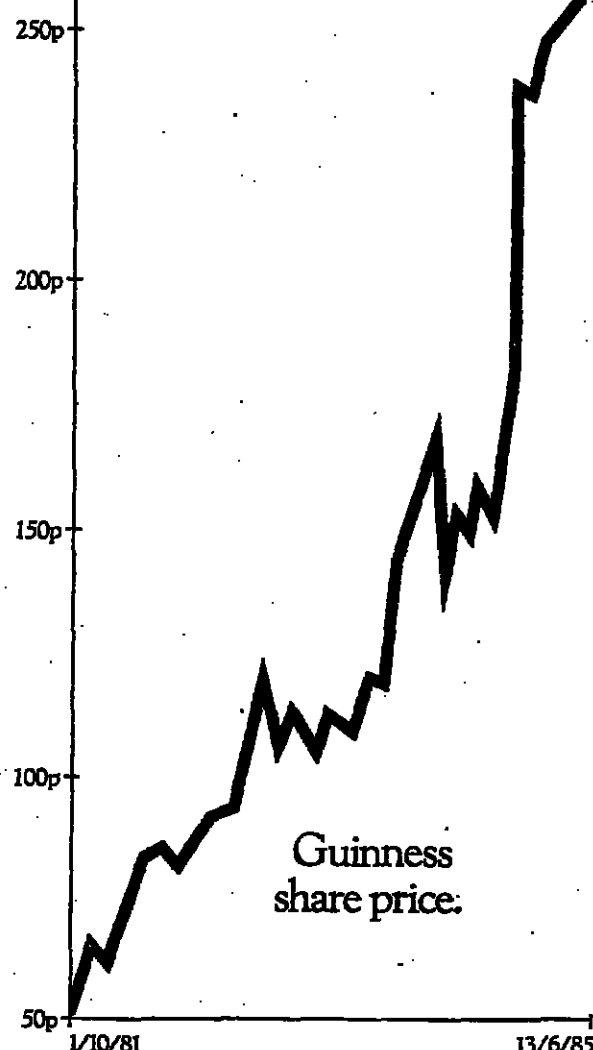
The achievement and the positive direction brought to Guinness by its new management team are a direct result of our successful twin growth strategies, encompassing profit growth for the present and the future.

## PROFIT GROWTH FOR TODAY.

It is our aim to continuously improve our established businesses, International Beverages and Retailing.

In the U.S. alone, Guinness sales have risen by 81% in the three years to 31st March 1985 - outperforming all other import companies in this market sector.

I believe the acquisition of Bell's will further enhance our success in International Beverages.



We are also seeing tremendous growth in retailing. The acquisition of Lewis Meeson and R.S.McColl convenience and retail chains adds to our list, making Guinness the largest operator in the convenience sector with 1100 stores.

## PROFIT GROWTH FOR TOMORROW.

Our policy is always to expand into exciting new areas, as well as looking after our established business.

We have identified Healthcare and Publishing as areas of outstanding growth

potential. Our Healthcare portfolio currently consists of Champneys Health Spas in Hertfordshire and Stobo Castle in Scotland as well as Nature's Best Health products.

Guinness Publishing is under new management, and now accounts for some fifty titles. Our twin growth strategies are obviously paying dividends because trading profits from retailing and other non-brewing activities continue to rise. In the half year to 31st March 1985, they were £6.7 million compared with £1.8 million in the half year to 31st March 1984.

## TOWARDS AN EVEN BETTER FUTURE.

Sales of draught Guinness this calendar year are 8% ahead of last year, a result of the successful marketing and advertising skills brought to the company by the new management team. I believe that Bell's considerable potential can now also be realised.

With Guinness behind them, the Bell's brands can make real progress in the tough but tremendously valuable U.S. Scotch Whisky market.

I'd like to thank you all for your support during the last few weeks. Over the next few years, I am confident that you can look forward to continued growth and appreciation of your stock."

Ernest Saunders, Chief Executive.

# GUINNESS PLC

DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED GUINNESS HAVE KILBERR DRUMMONDS MARTIN THE NEWSAGENT, LAYBELL, HELEN, CLARE, CHAMPNEYS AND STOBO CASTLE HEALTH RESORTS, NATURE'S BEST VITAMINS GUINNESS PUBLISHING.

## RECENT ISSUES

Company	Price	Change
ATA Selection 3p Ord (1984)	51	10p
Aberdeen Ship Repairs 3p Ord (1984)	37	10p
Bradford Group 3p Ord (1984)	198	10p
Bristol 10p Ord (1984)	131.45	10p
C & A Galleries 10p Ord (1984)	88	10p
Canal Services 10p Ord (1984)	45-2	10p
Control Techniques 10p Ord (1984)	123	10p
Dean Park 10p Ord (1984)	123	10p
F & B Group 3p Ord (1984)	120	10p
First Security 10p Ord (1984)	87	10p
Goodland 10p Ord (1984)	87	10p
Green Property 10p Ord (1984)	102	10p
Leicester 25p Ord (1984)	68	10p
London Petroleum 3p Ord (1984)	68	10p

## INTERIM RESULTS (UNAUDITED)

for the six months ended 30th June, 1985

	£m	£m	£m
Turnover	115,315	41,487	115,294
Profit on Ordinary Activities	19,448	2,875	12,898
Profit after Taxation and Minority Interests	4,538	1,446	4,372
Earnings per Ordinary Share	15.3p	12.4p	16.4p

Profits after taxation and minorities have increased to more than six times the previous year's record interim earnings. Interim dividend increased by 100 per cent to 0.34p per share.

Earnings per share for the second six months of 1985 should show a significant improvement over the corresponding period last year.

Registered Office: The Portland Centre, Lakeside, Finchley, London N3 2OL.

"The comparative figures for earnings per share have been adjusted to reflect the capitalisation issue of two ordinary shares for every one ordinary share which were issued on 12th July, 1985."

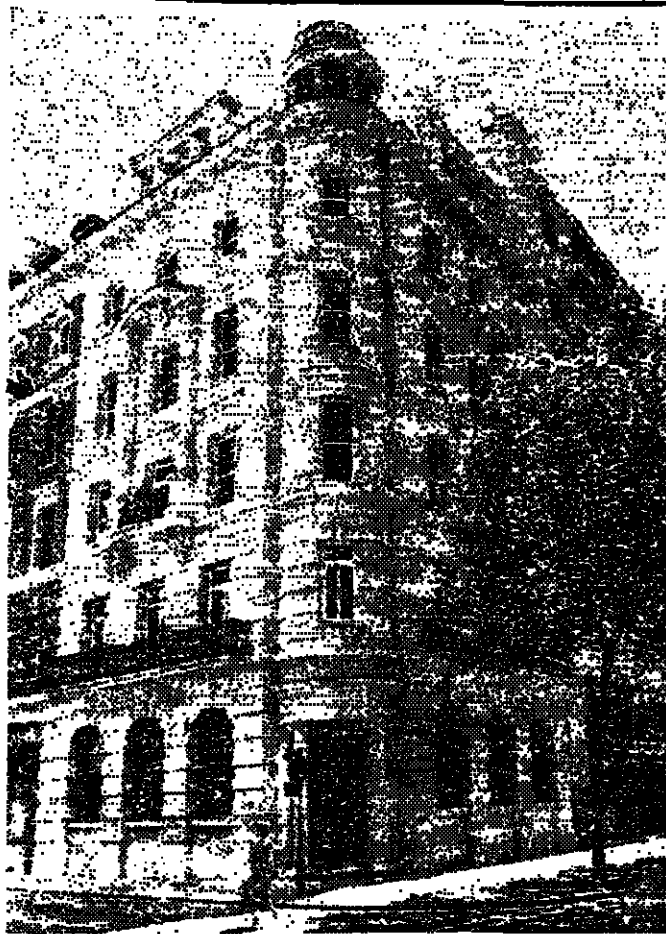


## COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

Office moves

Yield trends

Sales pitches



## Ready for new tenants

Greycoat City Offices has completed the refurbishment of its 19,000 sq ft office building at 20 Kingsway, London. The developer bought the building from the Greater London Council and the Midland Bank for an undisclosed amount and it is now on the market through Baker Harris Saunders, at a rent of £320,000 a year. The ground floor and basement could provide a banking hall. They were occupied by the Council and the Midland Bank before it sold its stake.

Mr Jonathan Strong, the chief surveyor of Electricity Supply Nominees, the state industry pension fund is leaving to become, at 36, the managing director of Higgs and Hill Property Holdings, an important part of the Higgs and Hill construction and property group.

The move comes as a surprise. Mr Strong has only been with ESN for two years, but he emerged as Higgs and Hill's first choice from a headhunters' list to replace Mr Stephen Padmore who left in June.

Mr Padmore has set up in business with Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron International to carry on developing high technology schemes.

Mr Strong came to ESN from his job as property investment manager with Royal Insurance, where he worked for almost a decade. His expertise in the retail sector of the property market could point the way to changes at Higgs and Hill Property Holdings.

Mr Strong joined ESN as its legal dispute came to a head with Richard Ellis, the firm of estate agents, over the Trocadero scheme at London's Piccadilly Circus. It was he who instigated the tender for managing part of

## Higgs and Hill's Strong man may aim at retail sector

By Judith Huntley

ESN's £800 million property portfolio.

Richard Ellis had the task of managing £350 million of multi-tenanted property for the pension fund, but it failed to renew its contract after the tender. Debenham, Tewson & Chinnocks, a rival firm of surveyors, won the management contract beating off Richard Ellis and Hillier Parker.

Negotiations have begun over the starting date of Mr Strong's new post, but it is likely to be November.

ESN has yet to find a replacement. It looks as if Mr Strong will be given a free hand at Higgs and Hill to develop the property side, building on its existing strength.

He says: "I am starting to think about the future at Higgs and Hill Property. It all happened fairly quickly, but I will put together a game plan for the board to discuss. My expertise lies in the retail field and there is quite a lot of potential for the company in that area."

He has said that prime retail property is a hot area. It is a performance, so he may steer Higgs and Hill into retail

schemes where value is created rather than those which are totally dependent on high rental growth to justify low yields.

Higgs and Hill has a £40 million development programme under way, predominantly in the high technology field in some of the best locations such as Reading and Slough in Berkshire and Farnham and Basingstoke in Hampshire. And it has started its 75,000 sq ft office scheme at Kew. Mr Derek Ridout the managing director of Higgs and Hill, the parent company, says: "There is likely to be less emphasis on high technology developments from now on, at least in Britain with question marks in investors' minds as to whether the market is becoming overheated."

But he sees Mr Strong's appointment as a sign of the company's continuing commitment to property development and investment, an activity which contributes about a third of the group's profits.

The long-term aim is to improve the quality of the property portfolio, and broaden its mix. This will give asset strength to the group and a

stable income to tide it over and fluctuations in its construction and house building sides.

Higgs and Hill Property has made a name for itself developing high technology schemes in France under Mr Padmore's direction. The French property operations produced record profits last year and this is set to be another good year.

The 30,000 sq ft scheme for the Hertz Group in the Paris region was sold before completion and profits will come through this year, as on other French schemes.

Mr Strong will not be directly responsible for the French operation.

Mr Strong will be a non-executive director of the French company, European Property.

Brokers are bullish about Higgs and Hill's prospects. The shares rose to a new peak of 336p at the beginning of May on the hope of a bid, when it became known that Barratt Developments had sold its 5 per cent stake to Trafalgar House.

But analysts agree that the shares are worth their present value even without bid hopes.

W Greenwell & Co, the stockbroker, is forecasting pre-tax profits of £8.5 million this year, with interim profits of £3.75 million and earnings per share up to 21.7p, from 15.5p.

## Shop rents soar on edge of towns

Rents for shops in secondary locations, such as edge-of-town shopping areas, are still outstripping those in prime retailing pitches, according to the latest secondary rents index published by Hillier Parker, the firm of chartered surveyors, and the Investors Chronicle.

The index, which covers the years 1979 to 1985 shows that secondary shop rents continue to outperform primary rents, which is not mirrored in the industrial and office sectors where prime rents are rising more than secondary.

In the past six months rental growth in all types of secondary property has accelerated, with shop rents rising at 16.4 per cent a year, the fastest growth since 1979. And rents for secondary industrial space, long in the doldrums, have risen by 5.9 per cent a year over the last six months.

The South-east, the Midlands and the North have seen rises in

secondary shop rents well above the level of inflation in the last year. Central London is also seeing a recovery after lagging behind prime rents since 1979. Secondary shop rents in London have risen more than a third in the past 18 months.

The marked contrast in rent rises for offices in the West End of London and the City is highlighted by Hillier Parker's research. Offices on the fringe and in the heart of the City show rises of the same order, but prime West End rents rose more than three times as fast as secondary West End rents.

The two nations phenomena in the industrial market remains unchanged. A remarkable recovery in industrial rents in the South-east can be seen from the 15.7 per cent a year rise over the past six months. But secondary space is renting for the same price as in 1979 and 1980 in Scotland, the North and the Midlands.

## Heron Sellar prime site sold for £8m

Heron Sellar, the association between the Heron Corporation and Sellar-Morris Properties, has sold its retail development in Newcastle upon Tyne to an unnamed pension fund for £8 million. The scheme, in Newcastle's prime shopping area, Northumberland Street, was created from a former department store.

The large, 43,000 sq ft unit is let to Foster's, the clothing chain now owned by Sears Holdings, at a rent of £250,000 a year. The second, 6,000 sq ft unit is let to Dixons at an annual rent of £125,000. There are five-yearly reviews on both 25-year leases. The scheme is close to Capital and Counties' Eldon Square shopping centre. Savills advised the pension fund.

The lettings in the Heron Sellar's scheme consolidated Northumberland Street's position as the prime pitch in Newcastle. But there is concern that a 1.5 million sq ft out-of-town retail development, the Metrocentre in Gateshead, will prove stiff competition.

Investors will be keeping a close watch on the impact the Metrocentre has on Newcastle's prime retailing pitches. If business is significantly affected, it will raise serious questions on the value of city centre schemes.

Schroder Life Assurance Company has bought its second office investment in Edinburgh's prime office area. It has bought 51 Melville Street in the West End from the Dundee Property Development Company for £370,000 representing an initial yield of 5.6 per cent. The 3,400

sq ft mid-terrace offices in a refurbished Georgian building are let to Covey Advertising at £21,200 a year.

Schroder bought 5 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, last year from clients of Bernard Thorpe & Partners who acted for the vendors in both sales. Schroder Properties advised the assurance company with Conrad Ribbles.

The Cornhill Chemical Company is taking 9,000 sq ft in Neal House Investments' 47,000 sq ft office scheme at St James's House, Romford, Essex. Cornhill is moving from Ilex House in the Minories in the City of London. It has assigned the Lease on its 11,000 sq ft of space in the City for a nominal premium at a rent of £14.10 a sq ft. Cornhill is taking a lease on 1,800 sq ft in the Minories.

Bernard Thorpe & Partners and Matthews & Goodman, the letting agents for St James's House, say the asking rent on the remaining 20,000 sq ft of space is £8.10 a sq ft. Newton Perkins acted for the chemical company.

The new chairman of Coldwell Banker, reportedly the world's largest property group, is to be Mr Andrew J. Hill, the chairman and chief executive of Sears Homart Development Company. Mr Hill will replace Mr C. Wesley Poulson who announced his retirement this month.

The board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., which owns Coldwell Banker, will be asked to elect Mr Hill formally at its October meeting.

National & Provincial  
Notice to Existing and Prospective Investors and Borrowers.

## Notice to Existing and Prospective Borrowers

National & Provincial Building Society hereby gives notice that the rates of interest applicable to existing annual rent mortgage accounts and outstanding offers of advance and further advance are to be reduced with effect from 1st September 1985 as follows:

- all mortgages completed on or after 1st August 1985 but prior to 1st September 1985, by 0.50%.
- capital and interest mortgages granted solely for the purchase or improvement of the borrower's only or main residence and completed prior to 1st August 1985, by 1.25%.
- endowment mortgages granted solely for the purchase or improvement of the borrower's only or main residence and completed prior to 1st August 1985 by 0.75% on mortgages not carrying any endowment interest differential and by 1.00% on mortgages carrying a 0.25% endowment interest differential.
- all outstanding offers of advance dated on or after 1st August 1985 but prior to 1st September 1985, by 0.50%.
- all mortgages and outstanding offers of advance and further advance other than those above, by 1.25%.
- any mortgage or outstanding offer of advance or further advance referred to above and granted solely for the purchase or improvement of the borrower's only or main residence, carrying a size differential greater than 0.50% will, in addition to the above reduction, bear a reduction equal to the difference between the size differential current at the date of this notice and a differential of 0.50%.

Where a mortgage deed specifies a period of notice before an increase in the rate of interest applicable to it is effective, then the same period of notice shall apply to the implementation of this reduction and will commence on 1st September 1985.

For the purposes of this notice, an outstanding offer of advance or further advance, unless otherwise stated, means an offer dated prior to 1st September 1985.

The new rate of interest and revised repayment figures applicable to each category of mortgage business, and all outstanding offers of advance and further advance completed on or before 1st September 1985, will be notified in each borrower's annual statement of account which will be sent during January 1986.

Where an outstanding offer of advance or further advance has not been taken up before 1st September 1985, the new rate of interest and revised repayment figure will be quoted in the statement sent to each borrower after completion.

Prospective borrowers requiring information relating to the effect of this notice prior to completion should contact the branch of the Society which issued the offer, or the Society's Administration Centre.

## Notice to Investors

National & Provincial Building Society hereby gives notice that the rates of interest paid in all departments (except the Save As You Earn scheme) will be reduced by 1.25% p.a. with effect from 1st September 1985.

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SKF

## Group half-year report

SKF Group profit for the first six months of 1985 was 803 million Swedish kronor after financial income and expense. This was a rise of 55 per cent on the same 1984 period. Group sales went up 11 per cent to 10,331 million kronor.

	Jan/June 1985	Jan/June 1984
Sales (MSkr)	10,031	9,022
Operating income before depreciation (MSkr)	1,168	951
Income after financial income and expenses* (MSkr)	803	517
Capital expenditure (MSkr)	318	242
Average number of employees at work	43,509	43,215

\*1985 figure includes financial exchange differences.

The progressive strengthening of the European economy continued, while growth in the USA slowed down considerably during the spring. Sales of our main product group, rolling bearings, rose 12 per cent to 7,080 million kronor. Its share of Group profit was 582 million kronor. Earnings per Parent Company share were 22.50 kronor (14.60) after taxes as per the income statement, and 15.40 kronor (9.95) after average theoretical taxes.

Aktiebolaget SKF, S-415 50 Göteborg, Sweden.

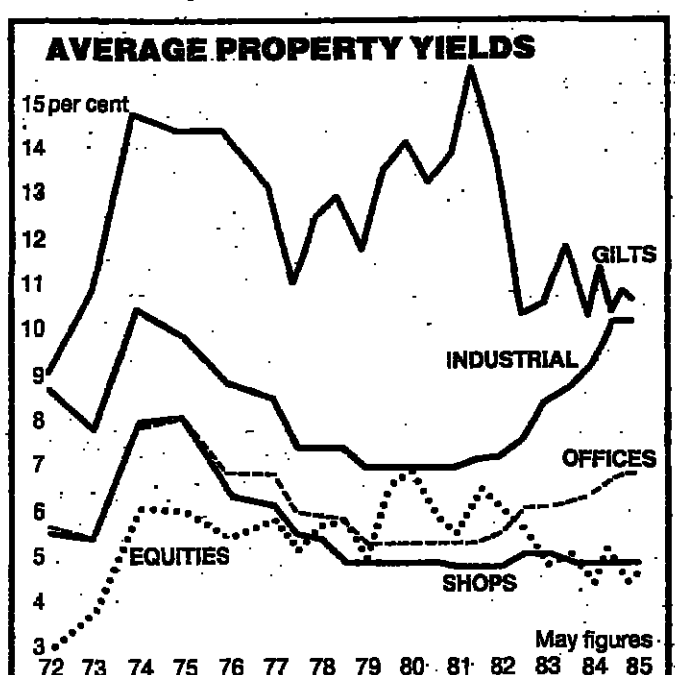
## New glitter for investors

Property's attraction as an investment vehicle compared with gilts and equities looks its best for a long time. This is not because property is performing much better but because the others are glittering less than before.

The chart from Hillier Parker's research department, which is producing its next quarterly bulletin on average yields, shows that those for offices and industrial property have risen. There is no indication that they will stop doing so, and the feeling is that things have to get worse before they get better.

But at least the upward movement in yields shows that more realism is creeping into the investment market. Values are reflecting the less-than-exciting market for parts of the property sector, notably suburban offices and industrial schemes outside the favoured south-east.

The industrial sector, which has looked dire for so long, is showing slight signs of recovery but that appears, as always, limited to the south-east and



London. And there are indications that the industrial "shed" is back in favour, albeit a good quality shed.

The prospects for capital growth in this kind of property are encouraging, given that it is possible to acquire good, standard industrial buildings for the rate of return available on gilts. This improvement in the

traditional industrial market bodes well for companies like Slough Estates, whose interim results are due out this week.

So-called hi-tech property is still in vogue but there are warning signs of over-supply in some areas and the possibility that the first rent reviews will not show the rate of growth now being experienced.

## COMPANY NEWS

- **EMESS LIGHTING:** Results for half year to June 30. Interim 2.2p (1.9p), payable on October 17. (Figures in £000). Turnover 5,922 (3,818). Pretax profit 522 (335). Tax 127 (82). Earnings per share 6.1p (6.09). Tax 223 (246). Minorities including interest in extraordinary profit 1.352 (1.187).
- **ROHAN GROUP:** Six months to June 30. Interim 2.4p (3.85p). (Figures in Irish £000). Turnover 1,965 (1,068). Trading profit 1,340 (1,532). Tax 223 (246). Exceptional tax credit nil (2.587). Minorities 1.33 (1.89). Earnings per share 7.01 (40.78p).
- **NORSK HYDRO:** The company intends to build a magnesium extraction plant having an annual capacity of 50,000 tonnes at Besencon, Quebec, Canada. In its first phase, the project could require an investment of about Can\$300 million (£153 million).
- **PEKO WALLSEND:** Final dividend 5.0 cent making 10 (9.0) figures in Aug 5 million. Pretax profit 6.98 (6.88). Attributable equity accounted net 27.24 (26.78). Turnover 746.42 (636.52). Other income 12.60 (9.33). Shares 76.69 (74.50). Dividend payable on November 1.
- **INTERNATIONAL THOMSON:** Interim results for six months to June 30. (Figures £ millions). Sales 849 (783). Cost of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses 637 (581). Depreciation, depletion and amortised assets 2.11 (1.8). Oil and gas props 18 (19). And publishing rights and goodwill 4 (3). UK petroleum revenue tax 104 (105). Trading profit 65 (57). Net interest 3 (11). Income taxes 25 (24). Extraordinary credit nil (19). Earnings per share before extraordinary items 14p (11.7p).
- **ARLINGTON MOTOR HOLDINGS:** The chairman, Mr N C N Housden, told the annual meeting that "although the first quarter started slowly, vehicle sales have begun to outstrip those for the previous year. Auctions and contract hire and leasing continue to improve".
- **FEDERATED HOUSING:** Six months to June 30. Interim 1.1p (1.1p). (Figures in £000). Turnover 5,170 (6,835). Trading profit 396 (427). Profit on sale of undeveloped land 374 (79). Profit before tax 770 (506). Tax 331 (180). Earnings per share 4.88p (3.62p).
- **MICROVITEC:** Six months to June 30. Interim 0.5p (nil) (Figures in £000). Turnover 10,227 (7,122). Gross profit 2,210 (2,478). Operating profit 417 (1,476). Pretax profit 535 (1,521). Tax 190 (675). Earnings per share 1.3p (3.4p).
- **P & W MACLELLAN:** Six months to June 30. Interim 0.7p (0.6p). (Figures in £000). Turnover 5,359 (4,216). Operating profit 320 (215). Central costs 62 (39). Pretax profit 258 (176). Tax 30 (nil). Minorities debt 18 (nil). Earnings per share 2.4p (2.1p).
- **JAMES DICKIE & CO:** Six months to April 30. Interim dividend 0.5p (nil). (Figures in £000). Turnover 2,642 (2,077). Trading profit 39 (17). Pretax profit 46 (3 loss). Including interest received 7.13 (1.80). Tax 14 (nil). Earnings per share 1.74p (nil).
- **T. R. SUTERWALL & SONS:** The company which operates cash and carry warehouses in Southall and London has acquired a controlling interest in J & F Wholesale Company, which has three cash and carry warehouses in Birmingham.
- **AMEC:** Six months to June 30. (Figures in £ millions). Turnover 360.7 (319.2). Pretax profit 9.7 (11.6). Tax 4.0 (5.4). Minorities nil (0.2). Earnings per share 8.8p (9.3p).

- **UNITED GUARANTEE HOLDINGS:** The chairman, Mr H. W. King, says in his annual statement that 1985 has commenced well and the half results show a pretax profit at £150,000 compared with a full year for 1984 of £56,538.
- **JOHNSON & BIRTH BROWN:** Negotiations are in progress with a view to the sale of its US subsidiary, Cannon Muskegon Corp, for cash to SPS Technologies. A further announcement will be made later.
- **A. AND C. BLACK:** Half-year to June 30. Interim dividend 3.25p (3p). Figures in £000. Turnover 2,115 (2,587). Pretax profit, 277 (192).
- **ANGLO AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION:** Six months ended June 30. Figures in millions of rand. Turnover, 1,110.5 (935.1). Earnings from operations, 115.6 (102.8). Earnings of associates, 40.0 (42.7). Taxation, 17.8 (26.2). Earnings after taxation, 81.5 (84.0). Latest earnings, after tax, are equivalent to about £24 million.
- **A. J. WORTHINGTON (HOLDINGS):** No dividend (same) for the year to March 31. Turnover 1,472 (2,165). Pretax loss, 270 (loss, 258).
- **GEORGE BLAIR:** Year to March 31. Figures in £000. Turnover, 16,733 (13,607). Profit before tax, 452 (275).
- **FLOGAS:** Year to May 31. Final 1.5p, making 2.65p (2.2p). Figures in Irish £000. Turnover, 18,538 (13,504). Pretax profit, 1,942 (1,214).

## APPOINTMENTS

- **Mobil Oil Company:** Mr R. I. Howard has been named finance director.
- **Horizons (Holdings):** Mr Edward Whitefield has been made chairman and chief executive. Mr Robert Pollard becomes an executive director. Mr Damian Norton, Mr Lionel Brogan, Mr George Adams and Mr David Jeary are now associate directors.
- **Barletta:** Mr Regent. Mr Neville Jackson is retiring as senior partner. He remains associated with the firm as a consultant. He will be succeeded as senior partner by Mr Denis J. Ross.
- **Racal-MESL:** Mr Ken Aliff has been made marketing director.
- **CIBC:** Mr Peter Noakes has become executive director. Mr Donald Reid and Mr James Buchanan are now executive directors in CIBC's North American marketing group.
- **Steel Bullfinch Jones Limited:** Mr David Beresford Jones is now chairman. Mr Alistair Troughton, Mr Michael Vandervord and Mr Ray Westhead have been made directors.
- **Reject Shop:** Mr E. J. Aarons is the new chairman.
- **Van den Berghs & Jurgens:** Mr Marcel Willems is to become technical director at the end of October.

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## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

August 29, 1985

In my student days as a personnel management trainee, I was told the perfect advertisement was one which drew one reply and that from the ideal candidate. I doubt today whether any personnel manager would believe he had attracted the best candidate if he received only one reply.

Certainly IBM will plough through some 40,000 applications this year to select about 1,800 new staff. We are in the process of completing university recruitment with some 400 recruits from 10,000 applications. The quality is so good that our one regret is we do not have more vacancies.

It is a sobering thought that this year's university recruitment constitutes for my company an investment of £400 million at today's values since we expect nearly all these newcomers to spend their entire career with us.

The company is helped in attracting such excellent recruits by the glamour image of the industrial sector of which it forms part. Our experience of such high quality applicants is not necessarily matched by that of other companies. Some industries and services complain of the lack of good recruits with the right background and skills and argue

that "the best" are attracted to careers elsewhere.

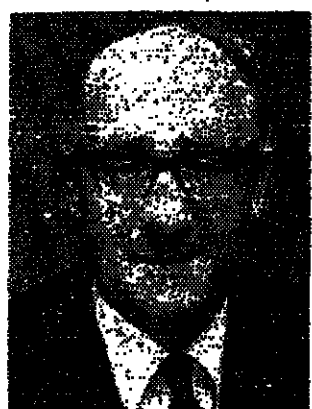
They argue too, quite rightly, that their survival and expansion depend on good calibre candidates, but that industry has such a poor image that many are dissuaded from acquiring skills which would qualify them for entry and seek other more socially valued careers.

Industrialists believe much of their problem stems from the anti-industry culture in British society. They blame primarily the education system and give reasons which range from much of British literature being permeated with attitudes condemning industrialists, to views held by teachers, largely based on a lack of knowledge. Certainly, a comparison of opinions of the status of a professional engineer in the United States, Sweden and the United Kingdom would show the British engineer entirely at a disadvantage.

Much has been done to rectify this recently and various bodies are working with industry and education to build bridges between them. Much, however, remains to be done, and much more will be done.

Next year has been designated Industry Year 1986 to encourage a better understanding of industry, its

**Industry must improve its image to ensure it attracts the best recruits available, Len Peach says**



essential role and its service to the community, and to win acceptance for it. Three areas for action have been identified: increasing the awareness of industry and its contribution; strengthening the links between education and industry; and action in industry.

It is the third objective which forms a focus of my attention as President of the Institute of Personnel Management and which I believe should have a priority in plans companies draw up for Industry Year.

My argument is that we have

millions of ambassadors for industry - our own employees, the parents of the children we seek to influence, the bulk of parents of the nation.

I was concerned that in all the debates about football hooliganism, I heard much about the role of government, what football clubs should do, a little about the education authorities, and nothing about the duties of parents. Since parents have much more time in their relationship with their children than do teachers, it is their attitudes which may ultimately influence their children towards companies and

towards industry as a potential career.

I am reminded of the work of one researcher on middle managers in industry in the late 1960s and early 1970s. On being questioned, a very large number of this group, who had comparatively successful careers in industry, replied that they did not wish their children to follow in their footsteps. Their preference was for "professional" careers - doctor, lawyer, architect - which they regarded as higher status, well rewarded, more secure and more stable, mobility being a major problem.

A more difficult employment market may have modified some views, but if parents are not knowledgeable about industry, are disillusioned or not enthusiastic, then it is not surprising that favourable attitudes are not communicated to the children. In the early 1970s I remember the effects of the first great wave of redundancies among middle and senior management in companies which hitherto had offered security of employment, on sons and daughters who formed part of the university output of that time.

In other words we reap what we sow. If our employees have little knowledge of their company, its contribution to our society, and are

not involved in their work, then we are unable to use them to communicate the excitement and challenges of industry and of its importance in creating wealth for the nation.

Youth Training Schemes have provided the opportunity for direct communication between industry and several hundred thousand youngsters between the ages of 16 and 18, but through our employees there is the potential to reach so many more of all ages.

If industry is interested in projecting and improving its image then it should start with its own employees. Industry Year 1986 offers us an opportunity for each company to focus on that relationship and to examine the methods which it uses, the messages it sends, and the feedback it receives from employees.

Each company should have a plan for communication with its own employees for Industry Year, but such plans require resources to implement them. For example, the opening of a manufacturing plant to the families of employees can have a galvanizing effect on opinion. The production of special communication packages, the provision of corporate advertising on a local or national level, all require funds. Money has to be budgeted and so now is the ideal time.

We must work to change the image

of industry in this country, to ensure our employees feel motivated by job interest, reward and a recognition of the contribution they make to the nation through their daily work. We must ensure we provide professional career patterns to gain that same high reward and status for the redevelopment engineer, the systems engineer, so our best engineers or professionals can be recognized without having to move into the ranks of management.

As long as production engineers are at the bottom end of every table of professional earnings it remains difficult to take seriously the argument that they are important to wealth creation.

Let us devote some of our energies and plans in 1986 to ensuring our internal image will produce the corresponding external image. By the 1990s we may then have less cause to complain about the quality of the applicants for the posts in industry, and will have ensured that such careers will become an automatic choice for the best.

The author is Director of Personnel and Corporate Affairs, IBM (UK), and President of the Institute of Personnel Management.

● The Horizons article on career development has regrettably had to be held over again this week.

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# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS Trade 01-278 9161/5

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The Corporation has an immediate need to recruit two top level surveyors with proven executive ability.

## Development Surveyor

Salary circa £23,724 (under review)

Candidates for this post will be in the 30-40 age range and will have sound business sense and substantial experience in the commercial and industrial development market. A detailed knowledge of the development process and an understanding of the financing of projects will be key features in the experience of the successful candidate.

## Estates Manager

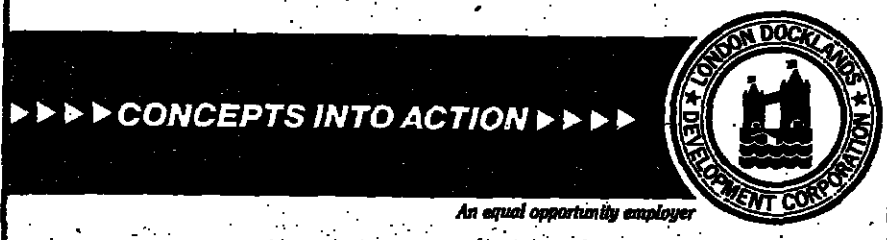
Salary circa £19,827 (under review)

Candidates for this post will have substantial Estates Management experience, and sound business sense with a good understanding of the business and legal processes involved in setting up Estates Management companies.

In each case candidates will have appropriate qualifications and should possess the interpersonal skills that will enable them to work successfully in a fast-moving and flexible organisation.

Candidates should phone or write to me for an application form:- David Lowman, Personnel Manager, London Docklands Development Corporation, West India House, Millwall Dock, London, E14 9TJ. Tel: 01-515 3000.

We intend to start reviewing applications on Monday September 16th, 1985.



## Salomon Brothers International Limited

### Recruitment Professional

A Proactive Role in Investment Banking  
Highly Competitive Salary + Bonus + Benefits. London.

Salomon Brothers, a market leader in investment banking, owes its success to an entrepreneurial team where innovative professionals issue securities, make markets, and develop new financing techniques and products. We maintain market dominance by recruiting the best talent. To contribute to our growth, we have created an opportunity for an exceptional personnel executive to drive the recruitment and employee relations activity. Reporting to the Personnel Manager, you will be a graduate, aged 28-32, with proven recruitment and personnel skills gained in a high pressure service industry or consultancy environment. You will have strong analytical and conceptual skills, an ability to communicate lucidly and, above all, creative business-based initiative. We offer excellent career prospects and a high degree of job satisfaction.

Please send a c.v. describing your experience and why you are suitable, quoting Job Ref: 28010/T, to our Recruitment Consultant: John Salmon, Hoggett Bowers plc, 6th Floor, Sutherland House, 5/6 Argyll Street, LONDON, W1V 1AD, 01-734 6852.

## Hoggett Bowers

Executive Search and Selection Consultants

# Linguists

## Joint Technical Language Service, Cheltenham

There are vacancies in the Linguist Specialist Class for candidates interested in the practical applications of language and qualified in any ONE of the following: Arabic, Bulgarian, Czech, Finnish, Hungarian, Japanese, Persian, Polish, Russian and Serbo-Croat; or in any ONE of the following: Dutch, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese and Swedish; plus any other modern foreign language.

You must have a thorough knowledge of one or two (as appropriate) of the languages listed above, such as is provided by a degree or an equivalent qualification or by relevant experience. You may not apply on this occasion if you are due to begin the final year of your undergraduate studies in the autumn of 1985, but will be eligible to apply in the recruitment scheme to be advertised in November 1985.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

Appointment is normally to the Assistant Linguist Specialist grade, but successful candidates with at least 2 years' relevant experience may be appointed to the Linguist Specialist grade.

Some successful candidates will be required to undertake full-time courses of study in Arabic, Persian or Russian after appointment. Full salaries will be paid during such study periods.

Salary: Linguist Specialist £7080-£9795. Assistant Linguist Specialist £6300-£8915. Starting salaries may be above the minima. Relocation expenses may be available. Promotion prospects.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 20 September 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alcon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1LB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G(2)389.

## PA TO SALES AND MARKETING DIRECTOR

£8,000 + BONUS, TEDDINGTON

Electronics Company seeks enthusiastic, independent PA with previous marketing experience to help smooth running of busy department. Age 24+, WP + shorthand. Media and PR liaison, production of company literature: never a dull moment. Free lunches, 4 weeks holiday, pension, social club.

CONTACT RHONA MCKERN, 01-977 8866, FOR DETAILS

## FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

£16-£17 K NEGOTIABLE

For young, expanding retail business based in Kingston. Experience & qualifications essential, sound knowledge of computer based accounting systems. Equity participation possible.

01-541 4111

## TRAINEE BROKER

Due to expansion, I am looking for 2 very ambitious people. They must be aged 25-35, with within heading West End brokerage, training above average income while training, rising steeply.

Call Tom Horan on 01-491 4848

## Bahamas

### PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE GULF

The Crown Agents recruit on behalf of a large number of overseas governments and public sector bodies. Appointments, mostly on a married status, are usually for 2 or 3 years.

We are currently updating our register of staff available for overseas assignments and would welcome C.V.s of professionally and technically qualified personnel with several years' work experience especially in the following disciplines:-

#### HOSPITAL STAFF

Nurses: Midwifery and neonatal intensive care tutors. DOCTORS: Obstetrics and gynaecology (female consultants) etc/ocan.

#### MAINTENANCE STAFF

Previous large complex experience essential. Electrical, mechanical and air conditioning.

#### FINANCIAL

Accountants: Senior with 10 years' experience. Supervisory and public utilities especially welcome. Computer Auditors. Ability to advise on hard and soft ware.

If you would like to register your interest, please send your full C.V., including availability to:- Miss Jane Petch, Overseas Recruitment Division, Crown Agents, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AX, quoting reference YR1X/REG/T.

## Crown Agents

The Crown Agents for Oversea Governments & Administrations, Overseas Recruitment Division, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, Victoria, London SW1W 0AX.

## NEED HELP TO ACHIEVE CAREER OBJECTIVES?

Connaught provide the world's most successful job search service for executives earning over £20K.

We will help you find the best available position in the UK or overseas quickly and confidentially.

Success is assured with our team of experienced career advisors, skilled marketing and research staff, combined with the best network of contacts, information systems and technology yet devised for the top executive seeking a career move.

An initial meeting is without cost. Contact us today and take your next step to success.

## Connaught

Executive Management Services Ltd, 32, Savile Row, London W1 0J-734 3879

## MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Are you a part qualified Accountant?

NAAFI is the official trading organisation to HM Forces with a turnover in excess of £340.00 million per annum. It is a complex organisation involved in retailing, catering, the licensed trade, wholesale trade and finance.

We are now looking for a part qualified accountant (I.C.M.A.) to provide management with financial information concerning the Corporation trading and non trading activities which is not readily available from quarterly management accounts.

Ideally you should have sound commercial experience, have passed stage 2 of the I.C.M.A. professional examination and be studying for membership of the I.C.M.A. You should also have the ability to research and collate data in order to provide profitability statements and comprehensive reports for presentation to Management.

Salary will start at £7809 p.a. London Allowance of £1932 p.a. both are currently under review.

Please write with full career details quoting P/109.

Personnel Recruitment, NAAFI, Imperial Court, 225 Kensington Lane, London SE11 5QX.



One of the most important companies within the European Market (Television Cartoons for Children)

## TOP EXECUTIVE

Audio Visual Department  
5,000,000 BF/Year

He/she will control sales of international transmission of television programmes as well as other audio-visual media.

He/she can reside outside Belgium but his/her functions will be exercised in Brussels.

Knowledge of merchandising - copyright and trademark registration recommended.

He/she will be fluent in English-French and one other European language.

Please send your written application (+CV) to C.P.S., Avenue Louise 304-8-1050, Brussels. Reg. 85.4851.



## International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh

### VACANCIES

ICDDR, B is a non-profit international institution situated in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Its aims are to conduct research and training in diarrhoeal disease and related subjects of nutrition and fertility, and to develop improved health programmes for control of diarrhoeal disease in developing countries. It is also involved in major demographic surveys.

Candidates are being sought for the following position at UN level P5.

### TRAINING, EXTENSION & COMMUNICATION OFFICER

The Senior Training, Extension and Communications Officer (equivalent to a full Professor rank in a university of high standing) is responsible for designing and implementing national and international training programmes concerning all aspects of diarrhoeal diseases but emphasizing research and control. He/she oversees a multi-faceted communication programme which includes a library, publications and a medical illustration unit.

#### QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

University degree in social or biomedical science required. Advanced degree in training and communication desirable. Knowledge of methods for health care research and training necessary. A minimum of ten years' training and communication experience necessary, at least some in a developing country setting. Experience in collaborating with national and international organizations useful. Fluency in English is essential. Knowledge of other languages desirable.

Candidates are being sought for the following position at UN level P1.

### SUPPLY OFFICER

The Supply Officer will be responsible to the Administrative Services Officer for developing, implementing and/or maintaining a flexible, sophisticated procurement and inventory management system that will be responsive to the Centre's scientific management.

#### QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

MBA or equivalent with advanced training in supply management required. Minimum of seven years' experience with international, multinational or NGO organization in areas of local and international procurement of medical supplies and equipment, with specific experience in tenders, international trade practices, supply logistics and inventory management. Knowledge and experience with computer use in supply function also required. Overseas travel may be necessary. This position is available April 1, 1986.

These positions carry a WHO (UN) based salary structure depending on qualifications, experience and number of dependents. Contract period is for 3 years. A detailed job description will be provided on request.

Applications and a detailed CV, together with names and addresses of references should reach the

Chief Personnel Officer, ICDDR, B GPO Box 128, Dhaka-2, Bangladesh

not later than August 31, 1985.

All positions except that of Supply Officer will be available by July 1986.

## COMMUNICATION ENGINEER

required for Nigeria

for well established foreign owned local company, salary 45,000 Naira approx 248 K. We offer accommodation, car, two weeks leave back to UK twice a year including free fares for dependents, including children over 16.

The right candidate will have to liaise with people at all levels. Experience with African markets an advantage. Please apply to:

BOX 1935N, The Times sending detailed CV. Your application will be treated with confidence.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CITY INSTITUTION

Requires 1/2 day young people to train in services management / safety training, first aid, etc. and related with most agencies and good telephone manner. These positions are open to people for short-term and long-term.

Tel: Tom Scott 01-280 0453

## WANTED

Full trained security guard / night watchman and digital music systems programming. Please send CV to:

SWAN YARD SECURITY SERVICES LTD 17 Lifford Street SW14 4EH London W14 6LJ

\*\*\*\*\*

## Speak well

Start soon? Determined and aged 25-35? If so telephone me if you need to earn 220-40K and can work in our NW2 offices. No evening or weekend work.

Telephone B Telnet 01-458 9222

## INDEPENDENT WINE MERCHANTS

Seek young driver (20-25, clean driver & secure passport), to start wine trade career.

Haynes Hanson & Clark 17 Lifford Street SW14 4EH 01-736 7878

\*\*\*\*\*

## SHOWROOM MANAGER/ESS

We are an exclusive London furniture showroom representing several Italian factories. Unfortunately our Italian manager is returning home and we urgently seek a showroom manager/ess. You will have good sales/admin/furniture background, preferably be qualified in interior design. In return you will work with a team in delightful, happy surroundings in Kensington. Salary negotiable.

Write with CV to: MEDTEX 30 Port Street, London SW1

\*\*\*\*\*

PUBLISHER but no suitable reader? You'll be recruited for high earnings and demanding challenges. We are great, well-financed and expanding. Tom Carlsby. 01-297 9665.

## Recruitment Consultants

Able and determined people are sought by a specialist recruitment consultancy handling a wide range of accounting and finance appointments in respect of a broad cross-section of industrial and commercial clients. In a buoyant market place the company's high reputation for professionalism and service is to be enhanced by new appointments as follows:

Senior Consultants, Base c£14-£16K + qtrly bonus scheme Consultants, Base c£12-£14K + qtrly bonus scheme

All applicants should be aged under 30 and should possess either a degree or professional qualification. For the Senior Consultant positions they should be able to offer previous relevant experience and will probably be seeking to make a move in order to upgrade their expertise and identify better future prospects. For the Consultant posts practical or theoretical accounting skills are essential plus the mental agility, capacity for hard work and excellent interpersonal skills which characterise the successful practitioner in this business.

The Company provides an achievement-oriented environment, is informal and friendly in style and has defined and ambitious growth plans. Career prospects are excellent and on target earnings will yield a company car of your choice within 12 months.

Interested? - If so, your first connection with a new future is to write briefly enclosing a comprehensive curriculum vitae or ring John Constable ACIS, Director, either during business hours or at home.



EXECUTIVE CONNECTIONS

## NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

### ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

The Ministry of Transport has vacancies for electrical engineers in the Head Office Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Section, Wellington.

The Work covered includes design, installation by contract, testing, commissioning and maintenance of:-

- (a) power distribution systems up to 11 KV including circuit breakers, protection and cabling.
- (b) diesel generators for standby power and associated control systems.
- (c) airport lighting and visual aids and associated control systems.
- (d) aviation security facilities.
- (e) building services.
- (f) contract administration.

Qualifications - qualifications to at least the level required for MIEE.

Experience - experience is required in at least one of the above fields.

Salary - will be in the range NZ\$17,972 to NZ\$28,885 according to qualifications and experience and further promotion to NZ\$33,592 may be possible after obtaining N.Z. Engineers Registration.

Written applications enclosing C.V., details of qualifications, age and family are required by 18 September 1985, and should be sent to:

Mr Thomas, NZ Ministry of Transport, C/O Migration Branch, New Zealand High Commission, New Zealand House, Haymarket, London SW1Y 4TQ.

Interviews will be held in October. Assistance can be provided to successful applicants in moving family and effects to New Zealand.

## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND REFERENCE PUBLISHERS

For work on a major children's encyclopaedia, we require:

### SENIOR EDITOR

With management experience in reference book publishing, used to working under pressure to high standards.

### ASSISTANT EDITORS

With at least 4 years' experience in preparing children's information books.

### PICTURE EDITOR

With experience of commissioning artwork and of administration, including rights clearance.

Attractive salaries and conditions. Please reply with c.v. to Box No. W 8955

## RECEPTIONIST/SALES

We are currently seeking to appoint an experienced, well grounded person for the above position in our London Wholesale Showroom. The activities will be varied, dependent on the demands of the selling season and will range from general receptionist duties to showing the range to customers.

Applicants must have typing and shorthand ability, good telephone manner, an interest in fashion together with a flexible approach to a wide range of duties.

Applications to: Marina Winton, Alexon, 58-60 Conduit St., London W1R 9ET. Tel: 01-734-4010.

## ALEXON

## PROMOTION ASSISTANT

FOR THE TIMES SUPPLEMENTS c£10,500

An excellent opportunity exists at The Times Supplements for a person with a good general education to assist the Promotions Manager. You will need a working knowledge of some of the following:

Visualising and copy writing: type-setting, styles and layouts; media mechanical requirements: provision of "roughs" for promotions: liaison with advertising agencies.

large company benefits. If you have experience in at least two of these activities, we will give you training and experience in the rest.

We offer six weeks annual holidays and other large company benefits.

Please send personal and career details to:

Nigel Denison, The Times Supplements, Priory House, St John's Lane, London, EC1M 4BX. Tel: 01-253 3000



# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS Trade 01-278 9161/5



## AUCKLAND HOSPITAL BOARD CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Auckland Hospital Board is a large and complex organisation providing a major contribution to the country's hospital services with responsibility for a region extending from Mercer to Warkworth. The Board employs over 13,500 staff, operates a budget in excess of \$350m per annum and controls some 21 hospitals providing over 5,000 beds. With the impending retirement of the present incumbent, the Board now wishes to appoint a new Chief Executive Officer.

This is a particularly significant role carrying a high degree of corporate and social responsibility and offering the opportunity of in-depth involvement in shaping New Zealand health and hospital services during the next decade. The position demands a highly experienced professional health administrator, preferably with a proven track record in hospital management, who has the interpersonal and managerial skills necessary to control and direct a sophisticated and diverse organisation. Of particular importance will be the ability to liaise closely with the Board and with different sections of the community, to build co-operative and harmonious working relationships, and to operate effectively within a "high profile" public environment. Integrity, commitment, and the capacity to motivate and inspire senior colleagues are important attributes. Tertiary qualifications are preferred whilst age is likely to be in the 35 to 55 range.

This is the senior Hospital Board Management position in New Zealand and as such should appeal to a career professional seeking the opportunity of making a significant contribution to New Zealand Health Care.

New Zealand offers the opportunity of a unique open air lifestyle, a great place to bring up children, and has an excellent education system.

Written applications closing on Friday 4th October 1985 should be addressed to: David J. Arning, Chief Executive Recruitment from whom full details and conditions of appointment may be obtained.

## LAMPEN

Lampen Associates Ltd, Management Consultants, Box 579, Auckland. Phone 795-550

## NEWCASTLE HEALTH AUTHORITY UNIT GENERAL MANAGER

(RE-ADVERTISEMENT)  
FREEMAN GROUP OF HOSPITALS  
(Salary at least £23,500)

The Freeman Group of Hospitals comprises one of the 6 units in this large Teaching Authority. We are looking for a Unit General Manager to establish the principles of general management in the Unit and to ensure that the desire for improved quality and effectiveness of services for patient care is translated into action.

Applicants will need to bring to the task imaginative leadership and skill in the management of change; a proven record of management achievement; a capacity for taking personal responsibility for securing action and for managing a complex multi-disciplinary organisation within which the provision of clinical support to medical schools adds further complexity.

The Unit consists of Freeman Hospital, an acute hospital of 754 beds opened in 1978; and of Walkergate Hospital of 195 beds; and has a budget of £23.2m and a staff of 2,300.

The appointment will be for a fixed term of up to 5 years, extendable by mutual agreement. The salary will be at least £23,500 with supplements negotiable according to the applicant's experience. Clinicians appointed will be reimbursed in accordance with HC(85)9, and the Authority will discuss with such individuals the possibility of combining the post with clinical duties.

Informal discussions with Chris Spay, District General Manager, are welcome (Tel: (091) 281 5011 ext. 264).

For details of job descriptions and of how to make application telephone Keith Gooden, District Personnel Officer, on extension 210, or write to him at Newcastle Health Authority, Scottish Life House, 2-10 Arnholm Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1EF. Closing date for receipt of applications: 12th September 1985.

Shortlisting: 18th September 1985.  
Interviews will be held 24th September 1985.

## SALES REPRESENTATIVES SOUTH WIMBLEDON

Sales Representatives required for exhibition/shopping display systems. Good personality and sales and marketing experience useful. Interesting position for young, conscientious and ambitious people in their 30s. Salary according to age & experience.

Please telephone: 01-736 6527

## FINANCIAL CONTROLLER/ACCOUNTANT SOUTH WIMBLEDON

Financial Controller/Accountant required for small company with £1.5 million turnover. Responsibility for monthly management accounts, cashflow forecasts, credit control castings. Must be familiar with a computer. Salary according to age and experience.

Applicants must be early 30s. Please Tel: 01-736 6527

## CUSTOMER LIAISON

Meticulous, calm, intelligent person with good telephone manner required to deal with customers orders. Familiarity with Wordstar or WP an advantage. Small but fast growing company in South West London. Normal working hours. Salary negotiable.

Tel: Mrs Marcel 878 9688

Telephone Account Representatives

To join fast growing SW agency, outstanding opportunities, training and prospects. Salary £4 bonus. Ring: 385 1220

THE HOLE IN THE WALL is looking for very good general assistants. Must be able to handle the telephone, take orders, and be able to deal with customers. Please apply to the proprietor, Mr A. T. Cummins, 14 George Street, Bath, Avon.

INTERIOR PLANTING COMPANY with superior range of plants, trees and shrubs, offers a new opportunity for London & Essex area. Please contact: Mr J. T. Cummins, 14 George Street, Bath, Avon.

## PERSONNEL PROBLEM?

THE TIMES IS READ BY OVER 1,250,000 PEOPLE EVERY DAY, INCLUDING:-

Chief Executives,  
Managing Directors,  
Directors,  
Sales and Marketing Executives,  
Finance Executives.

TO SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM TELEPHONE  
GENERAL APPOINTMENTS (01) 278 9161/5.

## 'BLUE CHIP'

The Link Partnership concerns itself with the individual financial management of a 'blue chip' client base offering them a wide choice of top quality products. Are you tired of offering one product or poor products to your clients? Have you any doubts about the integrity of the company you represent? If you are currently in the financial services industry, in your middle to late twenties and can demonstrate success to date, then we would like to meet you. We can offer you a superb opportunity to join a highly professional organisation resulting in a very high earnings package with a refreshing approach to business, write with your details to: The Link Partnership, 4th Floor, 3 Vere Street, London, W1.

## ADVERTISING/ MARKETING SALES

Are you well-educated and articulate? Do you want to learn the essentials of marketing? If you could learn to sell direct marketing services to UK and US companies at Director level

Contact Julian Taylor on 01-629 6696

## MANAGING DIRECTOR

US based men's toiletry company is setting up UK company to begin operations early in 1986. We are looking for well-rounded individual with extensive experience in sales and marketing. UK operation reporting directly to President of US company. Line is sold primarily in departmental, apothecary and gift stores. Please send resume and salary history to:

Mr Ted Angeles, President  
Franklin Toiletry Company Inc.  
78 Ninth Avenue,  
New York, N.Y. 10011  
U.S.A.

## ADVERTISING MARKETING SALES

Are you well educated and articulate? Do you want to learn the essentials of marketing?

If you could learn to sell direct Marketing Services to UK and US companies at Director's level contact

Julian Taylor  
on 01-629 6696

## FURNISHED LETTINGS

An exciting opportunity exists to take on the running of a new furnished lettings department in Harrods. The successful applicant must be self-motivated, a car owner and previous experience is essential.

01-602 2428  
Maggie Wilding

MANAGER REQUIRED - Specialist school based operator running business activity holiday programme for school groups (primary & secondary) and field managers. The job will entail managing the programme and ensuring that the school groups are well looked after. The manager will be responsible for the day to day running of the business and will be a great advantage and previous experience is essential. The salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send CV to: Mr D. G. New Green, Richmond, Surrey

## SALES CONSULTANTS

Advanced Systems  
Banking and Finance

\* £35,000pa  
comprehensive  
benefits package

\* Market leader  
with unrivalled  
product range

\* Growth opportunity  
offering future  
management prospects

**CTA**  
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Cathy Tracey &  
Associates Ltd

attracts the best!

Our Client is a highly resourced and elite company experiencing dramatic growth. They are the world leaders in the field of computer-based project management information systems and there is much speculation and great interest in the application of this system within the banking and finance sector.

This is a key position and it will be necessary for you to demonstrate a successful sales record. Ideally, you will be operating in the finance or banking arena and have sold computer systems solutions or software packages for a minimum of four years. You will be expected to have credibility and confidence to deal with senior executives and for this reason it is unlikely that you will be under 28 years of age.

Above all, you will have the professionalism and commitment to spearhead a new business operation and be able to increase the already prestigious client base.

For immediate consideration contact Cathy Tracey on Ascot (0990) 26242 (24 hour answering service) or on 093 287 4440 (evenings and weekends). Alternatively, submit a CV to the Ascot office quoting reference number 226.

Ascot: Greenhill Park House,  
Greenhill Park, Ascot, Berkshire SL5 7PS.  
Tel: (0990) 26242 Fax: 0990 27346.  
Newbury: Phoenix House,  
53 Westfield Street, Newbury RG13 3AP.  
Tel: 021 326 1999 Fax: 021 326 4755.

## SENIOR GILT DEALER/ MANAGER

A long-established City-based firm of professional corporate treasurers whose clients include a wide range of companies, building societies, public bodies and charities is seeking to appoint an experienced Gilt-edged Dealer/Investments Manager.

Candidates will be required to demonstrate a proven record in short gilts and other monetary instruments.



Applicants are invited to send details of their career and related remuneration for this senior appointment, marked personal, to Kent Sandom Investment Director.

MANCHESTER EXCHANGE GROUP LIMITED,  
Pembroke House, 40 City Road, London EC1Y 2AX.

## Professional Volunteers for Help the Aged

We are anxious to obtain the help of retired executives who are willing to devote two or three days a week to further the work of Help the Aged in caring for the elderly. This would involve visiting local Solicitors, Trusts, Bank Managers and Accountants to inform them of our work and seek support for our cause. There are also other interesting options involving the organisation and management of major fundraising ventures in your county which we would be happy to discuss with you.

By any standards we can offer highly worthwhile and rewarding voluntary work which we believe will appeal to recently retired executives, who would be prepared to allocate a specific proportion of their time to helping their less fortunate contemporaries.

Full initial background and follow-up support will be provided. Out of pocket expenses (mileage allowance, telephone, fares, postage, etc.) will of course be paid.

If you would like to explore the possibilities that retirement can be your best ever opportunity for job satisfaction, please write in the first instance with full CV, if possible, to Miss Monica Dennis, Help the Aged, St James's Walk, London EC1R 0BE. Local interviews will be arranged.

Help the Aged

## GROUP ACCOUNTANT

KENSINGTON c£14,000 + Bonus

Family business in Kensington requires an accountant to develop and control financial and management reporting systems: final accounts etc.

CV to The Chairman, 3 Queensberry Place,  
London SW7 2DL

## A CAREER IN MIND

Due to expansion we are looking for  
TWO TRAINEE CONSULTANTS

To join our rapidly expanding organisation. They must be 23/35, ambitious and have a strong desire to succeed in their career. If you feel you have the qualifications we are looking for and want above-average earnings during training, ring rapidly phone Tel Neil Ashcraft or Tony Gyles on 881 6141

## South Cumbria Health Authority UNIT GENERAL MANAGER

Proposals for the implementation of new management arrangements in accordance with the NHS Management Enquiry report are to commence in Autumn, 1985.

The three Unit General Manager posts are key appointments in this process and applicants should be able to demonstrate a high degree of initiative, leadership and skill during the period of change. Unit Managers will be accountable to the District General Manager for the complex task of ensuring that the general management function is carried out effectively within a multi-disciplinary environment - the task will include planning, implementation and control of performance of health services in the unit.

Applicants will be appointed on a fixed term basis of three years, extendable by mutual agreement, and salary will be dependent upon experience and proven management ability and will be reflected in the size of the unit.

	Budget	Beds	Staff	Salary (£000s)
Furness Hospital Unit	£11.8m	621	1,028	£18,000
Community Health Services Unit	£3.0m	-	303	£15,000
Kendal Hospital Unit	£4.4m	292	420	£15,500

Consultants will be paid in accordance with HC(85)9.

For informal discussion please contact Mr R. J. Priestley, District General Manager, Telephone 0229 32020, ext 497.

For detailed information package please contact Colin Brown, District Personnel Officer, Priory Lane, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria LA13 5JL. Telephone 0229 32020, ext 499.

Closing date for receipt of completed applications: 23rd September, 1985.

## INTERESTED IN HUMAN RIGHTS RESEARCH ON LATIN AMERICA

Amnesty International requires a RESEARCHER for a one year fixed term contract to work on several countries including Argentina and Brazil. You would investigate human rights in this area and advise on initiatives to be taken by Amnesty International in relation to prisoners of conscience, trial procedures and the treatment of prisoners.

You must have experience and knowledge of Latin America, with a particular knowledge of Argentina and/or Brazil being useful. Experience of human rights work, sound political judgement, an ability to work under pressure, and proven experience in writing are essential for this one year post. Applicants must be fluent in Spanish and English, and good Portuguese is desirable. Experience of supervising staff would be an asset.

Salary: £11,368 pa (Index Linked).

For further details and an application form please contact:

The Personnel Office,  
Amnesty International,  
1 Eastern Street,  
London WC1X 8LL  
or Telephone 01-537 3806  
(24 hours)

Closing date: 23 September, 1985



## A New Challenge in General Management

£14,500-£22,500

Following recent restructuring of the Authority on the lines of the Griffiths Report on NHS Management and the appointment of a District General Manager, three energetic and creative executives are now to be appointed with full personal responsibility for the effective and efficient management of resources under their control, namely:

	BUDGET	STAFF (WTE)	BEDS
General Manager (Acute Unit)	£12.29M	837	492
General Manager (Community Unit)	£8.72M	616	378
Director of Facilities	£5.74M	514	-

The new structure is client based and the General Managers will be responsible for providing the best possible service to clients within the resources available.

The Director of Facilities will provide non-clinical support services to both General Managers and professional estate management and capital planning advice to the District General Manager.

Candidates must be able to demonstrate significant achievement, experience of managing change effectively and of managing services provided by a wide range of professionals in many disciplines.

Salaries have yet to be finalised but will be within the range £14,500-£22,500 p.a. and appointments will be for a three year fixed term with an option for renewal by mutual agreement.

For an informal discussion, please telephone Ron Keir on 0462 59701 ext 362. Further information is available from the Personnel Office on ext 364/5.

Applications in candidates own style of presentation and including names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to: R. Kerr BSc, District General Manager, North Hertfordshire Health Authority, Hampden House, Bedford Road, Hitchin, Herts SG5 2HF. Closing date for applications is 16th September 1985.

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**DELANEY, JEAN**, of Platana, Kym  
Greece, widow of Terry, was killed  
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daughters, Clare in New York and

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120

100



**Edited by Peter Davalle  
and Bob Williams**

TV-am

**7.15** Good Morning Britain with  
 Anne Diamond and Nick  
 Owen. Guests: Thompson  
 Anderson, George Weir, Po-  
 lydora. 7.54 Sport at 8.30 and  
 7.37. Time for the Holidays  
 with Chris Tarrant at 7.15 and  
 8.45. The OFFRARS Season  
 Speculator with Roland R.

**ITV/LONDON**

**8.35** Thames News Headlines  
 followed by The Inside  
 Story. 9.00 George Weir. Po-  
 lydora. 9.54 Sport at 8.30 and  
 7.37. Time for the Holidays  
 with Chris Tarrant at 7.15 and  
 8.45. The OFFRARS Season  
 Speculator with Roland R.

**8.40** Potty Time with Michael  
 Bertram (f).

**9.05** Pinball XLS Planet of  
 Platornia (f).

**9.30** Freetime Special. A young  
 British artist, aged 14, who  
 lives in southern California. (f).

**9.40** Cartoon Time (f).

**9.50** Home, Australian adventure  
 yarn (f).

**10.05** About Bricks, Heart and soul.  
 Thrombosis can be lethal after  
 abortion, Joseph Devlin  
 doctors leave a struggle but  
 starting solution.

**10.15** Allie Aldine: Preview of  
 Children's ITV (f).

**10.25** Mooncat & Co. Tricks and  
 Magic (f).

**10.35** Survival. No small creature is  
 there for the tiger beetle is  
 on the prowl. (f).

**10.45** News at One. 1.20 Thames  
 News.

**1.10** Little House on the Prairie.  
 The Lake Keziah Monster. (f).

**1.15** Movie: Cockney Club. Apriob  
 'n' Almond Fan. (f).

**1.25** Snickles to Tennessee.  
 Antiques expert Geoffrey  
 Bond goes shooting with 150-  
 year-old flintlock and  
 percussion guns.

**1.35** Take the High Road. Drive  
 Snodden's nice arrival.

**1.45** Thames News headlines.

**1.50** Sonnet Daughters. Comfort  
 and cheer for Wayne.  
 Children's ITV. Allie Aldine.  
 Cartoons (f). 4.10 Cartoon  
 Time. Weary Weasel (f). 4.20  
 Inspector Gadget. Animated  
 adventures of the bungling  
 slot detective. 4.45 Gardaid.  
 In the Room. More situation  
 with the scorpions here.

**1.55** Thames Sport. Brian Moore  
 meets Sandie Lyle, the first  
 British golfer to win the British  
 Open since Tony Jacklin, and  
 a preview of the fight between  
 Tony Currie and Tony Currie  
 for the British  
 heavyweight boxing title.

**2.00** News at 5.45. 6.00 Thames  
 News.

**2.05** What's It Worth. Consumer  
 advice.

**2.10** Crossroads. The beauty  
 competition winner causes a  
 row.

**2.15** Emeraldale Farm. Charity  
 concert at the Woolpack.

**2.20** Smokey and the Bandit II. The  
 Bandit, alias Burt Reynolds,  
 picks up more trouble than he  
 can handle after stealing a  
 crate from the governor's  
 mansion. Reynolds comes with  
 Reynolds as the altoch.

**2.25** Former bootlegger killed by  
 former GMI (Sally Field).

**2.30** Nickle Nickel plays the  
 season sheriff.

**2.35** News. New Season  
 reviews.

**2.40** News of Hope. Everyone in  
 a remote Ethiopian village is  
 die hungry.

**2.45** News at Ten followed by  
 Thames News headlines.

**2.50** Jeopardy. An out-of-control  
 business involved in currency  
 smuggling and becoming a  
 time suspect for three  
 murders. Just another day  
 for the tough-lusting Theo.

**2.55** Jeopardy in Action. Community  
 conflict. How two north London  
 houses were brought into the  
 suburb into the parish.

**3.00** News. Hollywood. Detective  
 shows, including Philip  
 Marlowe and Charlie Chan.

**3.05** Night Thoughts with the Rev  
 thought Nicholas Bradbury followed by

● "Under the sugar-beet, we had our first encounter with an Anglo-

Your first encounter with an Anglo-Saxon<sup>1</sup>. Thus the archaeologist as thief. The author's argument is that the Suffolk sand barrow burials are like the modern-day grave robbing of the Suez Canal Zone. The author's contention that every science aspects that appear ludicrous, indeed, everything that goes on in the world is a mystery according to Tuesday night's news. The Million-Pound Grave shows that, in history diggers' world, sedum is the eye of the beholder. In terms of actual finds, the sandy outlines of a prehistoric Anglo-Saxons discovered in 1963 by the human mole at the site can hold a candle to the ghost of his gold and silver ornaments and tableware unearthed by the 1938 mound explorers. But the purpose of the Suffolk dig has changed. The object

the workers at an agricultural

machinery factory who take over the running of it. Claiming it was "not a good idea," the directors of the British Circuits refused to book it. Harold Wilson, then President of the Board of Trade, ordered it to be shown. Censored for 15 years, the film that everyone went to see it. Thirty-five years later, it is available to all of us. I think you will find it charming; it is certainly innocuous.

**THE CHANGING AT HANNIKA (R)** (1930, 3.00pm) is about cruelty. It has a medieval setting, but its message is timeless. In the cinema, you might have seen it. It was produced in Wales, by Adrian Mourey, and it is a remarkable example of a supernatural tale that actually benefits from a realistic handling.

**Peter Daville**

11.05. Bourland's *Personas* for  
calle and double lines  
Sally's suite *The Soldier*  
Total 1  
11.57 News. 12.00 Cutdown.  
vnr only: College. University.  
from 6.55 Technology in  
Past.  
Madison winner: Orislat. First de  
of the Test. From 16.55  
to 5.30pm.

**Radio 1**

News on the half hour from 6.30am un  
9.30 and at 12 midnight.  
6.30am News. 10.00 *Mike Read*.  
10.00 *Simon Bates' Golden Hour*.  
11.00 *Radio 1 Roadshow* from North  
Burrows Country Park, Westward Ho!  
12.30 News. 1.30 *Top of the Pops*.  
2.30 *Simon and Steve* at 5.00.  
5.00 *Bravo Brookes* till 5.30 News. 7.30  
1.30am Long and short news (Angel).  
8.30 a repeat of *The Smiths in Concert*.  
10.12-10.12 *Unleash the Music* (featuring

CHANNEL 4

**10** Chance of a Lifetime! Bernard Miles directed and co-wrote this 1961 comedy drama starring Basil Radford as an engineering factory owner who allows his workforces to run the factory. (See Choices).

The Three Stooges, Hell-Shot Soldiers: Arrived at Day bringing to an end the First World War delights The Stooges, but they still have a score to settle with their hated sergeant. However, fate springs a few surprises.

The Gong Show: More enterprising talents, including a top impressionist, mechanical men and a singing puppet manipulator.

Ion Castles: The trials and tribulations of a girl from a small town in the American midwest who becomes a figure skater and dreams of competing in the Olympics. As she nears the peak of her career, an accident leaves her virtually blind. Starring Lynn-Holly Johnson, who had a successful career as an actress earlier and turned professional for this film role.

Robby Benson is the life hockey player who rallies to the girl in her time of need.

Made for television in 1978.

Channel Four News: Comment by Virginia McKenna, actress and animal welfare campaigner.

Spectacular One Giant Leap: President J.F. Kennedy introduced Congress in 1962: "I believe that this nation should commit itself, before the decade is out, to landing a man on the Moon." In 1969, Aldrin took their first steps on the planet.

The Weekly's War: Drama documentary showing the Second World War on the Australian front and abroad.

Women's Weekly: The war worried many social changes, there was marriage and influenced by the magazine.

Norman Stanning: More traumas hit down to earth Mo (Madeline Symonds) and her father-dreamer of a fete (Charles Weaver) (*item*).

Closet (Weaver) (*item*).

05 Close!

In More, Bernard Miles:

**7.05 The Archers.**

7.20 1885, Stanley Williamson on life in Durham 100 years ago.  
7.40 Inland Assignment.  
Reports from BBC correspondents around the world.

8.10 **Actuality.** A generation of Strangers. 1984 documentary about the problems of Caribbean and Asian immigrants in the Midlands, with whom next week's programme will catch up.

8.50 **Opera.** The opera written by Miles King.

9.20 **Does He Take Sugar?**  
A look at Fry's Clotted Cream by Miles King.

9.45 **King in Frog's Clothing.** Story by Miles King.

10.10 **Inc.** Includes comment on the film *Nightmare on Elm Street*.

10.45 **A Book At Bedtime: Wives and Mirrors** by G. H. Wells (61).  
Reader: Paul Daneman, 10.29  
Weather.

11.00 **The Night Tonight, incl 11.00 Headlines.**

11.15 **The Financial World Tonight.**  
by Sounds from Small People.

11.30 **Report.** The impact of transistorized radios and cassette players on the ethnic music scene.

11.45 **News.** Weather, 12.33ish.  
VHS (available only in England and South Wales) incl above  
from 1.05-2.00pm.  
Travel 1.55-2.00pm.  
Listening Corner 5.50-5.55 PM (continues)  
1.30-2.00pm Open House  
11.30 residential cars 11.50  
Humour in Classical Music.

**Radio 3**

5 **Weather.** 7.00 News.

5 **Morning Concert:** Saint-Saëns's Cello Concerto (Jacqueline Du Pré) New Philharmonia; Faure's *Requiem* (Sir Bernard Haitink) 42 (Crosby, piano), 10.29  
Symphony No 100 (LPO), 8.50  
News

5 **Morning Concert (cont):**  
Reznaisk's overture *Dying Diana*

2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00pm  
With Radio 2.

[illegible]

**BORDER** As London except:  
9.25am Seagrove Street

**CHANNEL** As London except:  
10.00 *The New Ed*  
11.00 *Allen Show*, 9.55 *World Fairytails*,  
12.25-11.00 *Human Face of the Pacific*,  
2.30-1.20 *Glennce*, 1.20 *Channel News*,  
2.30 *The Beverly Hills Cop*, 5.00  
1.00 *Channel Report*, 6.15 *Channel*, 6.30  
Crossroads, 6.55 *Home Cookery*  
Club, 10.30 *Channel News*, 10.35 *The*  
*Greats of San Francisco*, 11.30 *Tel*,  
12.00 *London* *Fraids Club* *You Followed*  
*Closedown*.

**GRANADA** As London except:  
8.25 *Cartoon Time*,  
9.55 *Fireball XL5*, 10.00 *About Britain*,  
1.30 *Crown Green Bowling*, 1.20  
*Granada News*, 1.30 *Crown Green*  
*Bowling*, 1.30 *Granada News*, 3.30 *The*  
*Survival of the Fittest*, 5.00 *Granada News*,  
5.55 *Crossroads*, 6.30 *Picture Post*,  
7.30 *Barney Miller*, 11.00 *Hammer*  
*House of Mystery and Suspense*, 12.25  
*Closedown*.

**ITV** As London except: 9.25 *Steamers*  
*Street*, 12.00 *Human Face of*  
*Survival*, 12.30 *Glennce*, 1.20 *TSW News*,  
1.40 *Fifty, Fifty*, 5.15 *Gus Honeybun's*  
*Adventures*, 5.30 *Survival of the Fittest*, 6.00  
*Survival of the Fittest*, 6.30 *Survival of the*  
*Fittest*, 10.35 *The Streets of San*  
*Francisco*, 11.30 *Tel*, 12.00 *Postscript*,  
12.05 *Closedown*.

**RAMPIAN** As London except:  
9.25 *First Thing*, 9.30  
*First Street*, 10.25 *BFA Educational*  
*Programme*, 10.35 *Matt and Jenny on the*  
*Telephone*, 12.30 *Survival of the Fittest*,  
1.30 *Women in Black*, 1.40 *First*  
*Summer at Six*, 5.30 *Police News*,  
5.40 *Police News*, 6.30 *Shelly*,  
6.40 *Shelly*.

10.25 European Folk Tales. 10.35 Cities:  
Athens. 1.20 Border News. 1.30 The  
Dreamers. 2.30 Short Story Theatre.  
3.30 Making But the Best. 3.50 The  
Young Doctors. 6.00 Lookaround  
Thursday. 10.30 Studio One in Concert  
11.00 The Yellow Rose. 12.00 Border  
News Summary. 12.05 Closedown.

**ULSTER** As London except: 8.25  
The Day Ahead; and  
Sesame Street. 10.00 Wheatsie And  
The Choppy Bunch. 11.00 3.10 Contrived  
12.30 Geograce. 1.20 Luncannon. 1.30 The  
Champions. 2.30 The Life That's Left.  
3.30 Fossil At A Legend. 3.58 Ultra  
News. 5.00 Summer Edition. 8.25 Police  
Sic. 10.27 Ultra News And Weather.  
10.30 The Yellow Rose. 11.30 Personal  
View. 11.55 News At Bedtime.

**TVS** As London except: 9.30 Sesame  
Street. 10.25 Swifty And Shorty.  
11.00 Fossil At A Legend. 12.30 The Sulthans.  
1.20 TVS News. 1.30 Home  
Club. 1.55 Fabcon Crew. 3.27 TVS News  
Followed by The Protectors. 5.00 Coast  
To Coast. 10.30 Regrets! Jeffrey  
Fischer. 11.00 The Human Jig. 11.30  
The New Avengers. 12.30 Company  
Followed by Closedown.

**CENTRAL** As London except:  
8.25am Petrol. 8.55am  
10.50 Show Unchained. 10.55 Good Night Western  
11.00 Sun Show Express. 12.25am  
European Folk Tales. 12.40 Contact  
1.20 Central News. 1.30 Village Earth.  
1.50 News. 2.30 The Zulus  
3.30 The Zulus. 4.30 The Zulus  
5.00 Crossroads. 5.30 The Zulus  
6.00 News. 6.05 Contact. 11.05 The Mysteries  
Of Edgar Wallace. 12.05am Closedown.

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**MARGARET**  
**GRAPHIC, W.**  
**5.50 Closed F**

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